

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 15 DEC 2016

KEY FIGURES

	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Oct 16 to Nov 16	Nov 15 to Nov 16
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 946.2	11 949.3	3.1	0.7 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	714.6	714.0	-0.7	-4.2 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.6	0.0 pts	-0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.5	0.0 pts	-0.6 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 934.1	11 973.2	39.1	0.7 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	708.2	725.2	17.0	-1.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.7	0.1 pts	-0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.4	64.6	0.2 pts	-0.6 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 3,100 to 11,949,300.
- Unemployment decreased 700 to 714,000.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 5.6%.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.5%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 0.8 million hours to 1665.4 million hours.

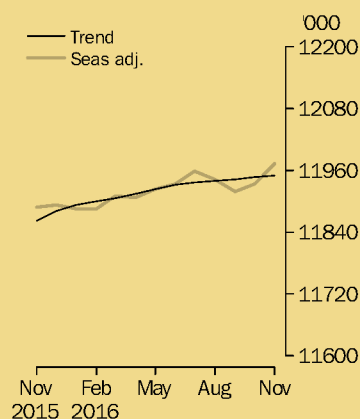
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 39,100 to 11,973,200. Full-time employment increased 39,300 to 8,166,200 and part-time employment decreased 200 to 3,807,000.
- Unemployment increased 17,000 to 725,200. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 15,100 to 512,100 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work decreased 1,900 to 213,100.
- Unemployment rate increased 0.1 pts to 5.7%.
- Participation rate increased 0.2 pts to 64.6%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 10.4 million hours to 1663.3 million hours.

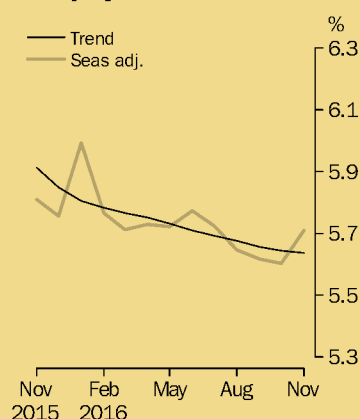
LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: the labour force underutilisation rate remained steady at 14.2%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: the labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.2 pts to 14.1%. The male labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.3 pts to 12.3%. The female labour force underutilisation rate remained steady at 16.2%.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email client.services@abs.gov.au or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

December 2016	19 January 2017
January 2017	16 February 2017
February 2017	16 March 2017
March 2017	13 April 2017
April 2017	18 May 2017
May 2017	15 June 2017

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WHAT' S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

For details regarding the quarterly population rebenchmarking, and the upcoming release of pivot table outputs in the November 2016 release of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), please refer to the "What's New in the Labour Force" on page 9.

SPOTLIGHT ON UNDEREMPLOYMENT

A spotlight on underemployment is included with this issue, to coincide with the release of quarterly underemployment and underutilisation measures in Spreadsheets 22 and 23.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN OCTOBER 2016 AND NOVEMBER 2016

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	<u>Monthly change</u>		<u>95% Confidence interval</u>
Total Employment	39 100	–19 500 to	97 700
Total Unemployment	17 000	–19 200 to	53 200
Unemployment rate	0.1 pts	–0.1 pts to	0.3 pts
Participation rate	0.2 pts	–0.2 pts to	0.6 pts

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David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 3,100 persons in November 2016, with:

- the number of unemployed persons decreasing by 700;
- the unemployment rate remaining steady at 5.6 per cent;
- the participation rate remaining steady at 64.5 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio remaining steady at 60.9 per cent.

Over the past 12 months, trend employment increased by 87,300 (or 0.7 per cent), which is less than half the size of the average year-on-year growth over the past 20 years (1.8 per cent). Over the same 12 month period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population over 15 years is, decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 60.9 per cent.

In monthly terms, the trend employment increase of 3,100 persons between October and November 2016 represents an increase of 0.03 per cent, remaining below the monthly average growth rate over the past 20 years of 0.15 per cent.

Trend full-time employment decreased by 100 persons in November, continuing the decline seen throughout 2016. Since December 2015, full-time employment has fallen by 56,900 persons. In comparison, part-time employment has increased by 125,100 persons over the same period, with its share of employment increasing from 31.1 per cent to 32.0 per cent.

The trend estimate of monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 0.8 million hours in November 2016, to 1,665.4 million hours, with a decrease across full-time workers (51,700 hours) and an increase across part-time workers (891,900 hours).

The trend unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.6 per cent in November 2016. Over the past year, the unemployment rate has decreased by 0.3 percentage points, with unemployment decreasing by 31,300 persons.

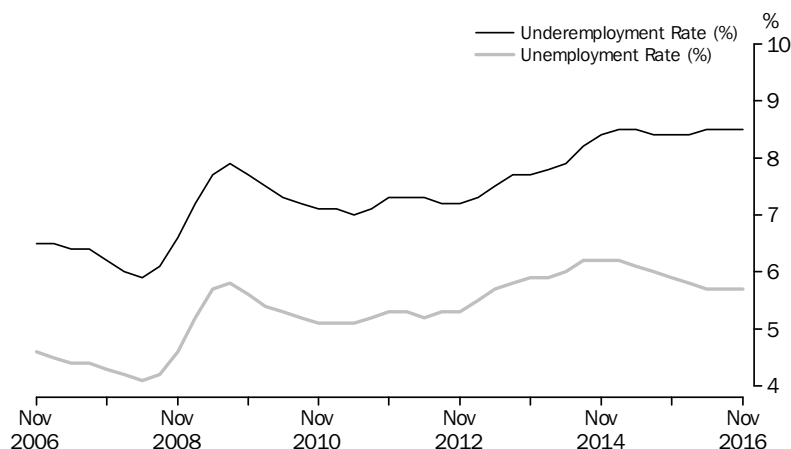
The quarterly underemployment rate was also unchanged in November 2016, remaining at 8.5 per cent. Over the past year the underemployment rate has been relatively unchanged, with underemployment increasing by 24,000 persons.

Graph 1, Underemployment and Unemployment Rate, November 2006 to November 2016

TREND ESTIMATES

continued

GRAPH 1, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, November 2006 to November 2016



The trend participation rate remained at 64.5 per cent in November 2016. Over the past year, the labour force, which includes both employed and unemployed persons, increased by 55,900 persons. This was below the 284,000 increase in the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over, with the participation rate decreasing 0.6 percentage points, down from 65.1 per cent.

The trend participation rate for 15-64 year olds, which controls (though not entirely) for the effects of an ageing population in the older age groups, declined marginally to 76.7 per cent. It also decreased over the year to November 2016, down 0.4 percentage points, from 77.2 per cent. Over the year, the 15-64 year old labour force increased by 53,500, while the Civilian Population increased by 164,900.

The trend series smooths the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 39,100 persons from October to November 2016. Full-time employment increased by 39,300 persons, while part-time employment decreased by 200 persons. Since December 2015, seasonally adjusted full-time employment has decreased by 45,800 persons, while part-time employment has increased by 126,500 persons.

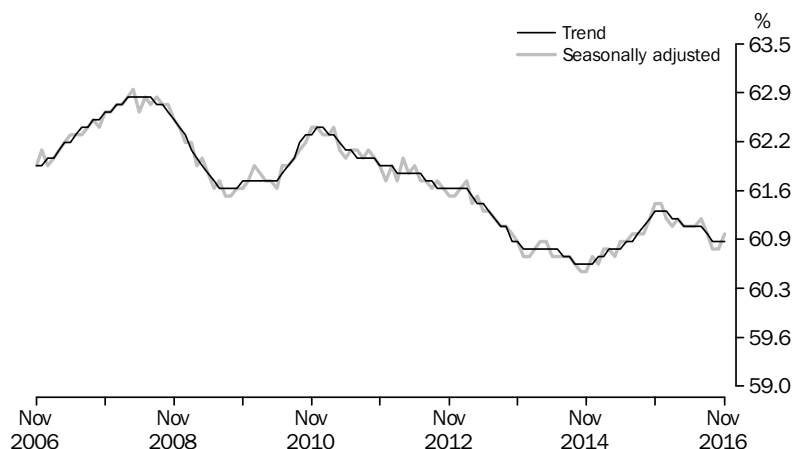
Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased by 10.4 million hours in November 2016, to 1,663.3 million hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage points to 61.0 per cent in November 2016.

Graph 2. Employment to population ratio, Persons, November 2006 to November 2016

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

GRAPH 2, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, November 2006 to November 2016



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points in November 2016 to 5.7 per cent, and the labour force participation rate increased, by 0.2 percentage points, to 64.6 per cent.

The seasonally adjusted underemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points over the quarter, to 8.3 per cent.

STATE AND TERRITORY
ESTIMATES
TREND ESTIMATES

The largest increase in trend employment in November 2016 was in Victoria (up 5,000 persons). The largest decreases were in New South Wales (down 1,900) and Queensland (down 700).

In percentage terms, Victoria, South Australia and Northern Territory had the strongest employment growth (0.2 per cent). The decrease in employment in New South Wales equates to around a 0.1 per cent decrease.

The trend unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points in Queensland, while in Western Australia and Australian Capital Territory the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points.

The largest trend participation rate increases were in Northern Territory (up 0.2 percentage points), Western Australia and South Australia (up 0.1 percentage points). The largest decreases were in New South Wales and Queensland (down 0.1 percentage points).

The trend underemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points over the quarter in South Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, while it increased in Tasmania (up 0.5 percentage points), New South Wales and Victoria (up 0.1 percentage points).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, increases in employment were seen in all the states in November 2016. The largest employment increase was in Queensland (up 38,600 persons), after three consecutive decreases (a cumulative decrease of 40,500 persons).

The largest increases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were in South Australia (up 0.5 percentage points), Western Australia (up 0.3 percentage points), Victoria and Queensland (up 0.2 percentage points).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rates was in Queensland (up 1.1 percentage points, after a cumulative decrease of 1.5 percentage points over the previous three months). Other large increases were observed in Western Australia (up 0.6 percentage points), Tasmania (up 0.5 percentage points) and South Australia (up 0.3 percentage points).

The seasonally adjusted underemployment rate decreased over the quarter in South Australia (down 0.8 percentage point), Western Australia and Victoria (down 0.4 percentage points), and Queensland (down 0.2 percentage points), while in New South Wales and Tasmania the underemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	October	November	October	November
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Victoria	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0
Queensland	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0
South Australia	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.0
Western Australia	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.9
Tasmania	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4
Northern Territory	3.7	3.7	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	3.6	3.7	np	np
Australia	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This sample rotation is important in ensuring that seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, to ensure that changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than the sample. In addition, the incoming rotation group is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

When considering movements in the original estimates, it is possible to decompose the sample into three components:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both October and November);
- the unmatched common sample (respondents in November but who did not respond in October, or vice versa); and
- the incoming rotation group (who replaced respondents who rotated out in October).

The detailed decomposition of each of these movements is included in the data cube 'Insights From the Original Data'.

In considering the three components of the sample, it is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents October and November, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and seeks to ensure that differences in characteristics of rotation groups do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates. Monthly estimates are always designed to be representative of their respective months, regardless of the relative contribution of the three components of the sample.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP

In original terms, the incoming rotation group in November 2016 had a higher employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (60.2 per cent in October 2016, up to 60.8 per cent in November 2016), and was slightly lower than the ratio for the entire sample (61.1 per cent). Its full-time employment to population ratio was higher than the group it replaced, up from 40.1 per cent in October 2016 to 42.7 per cent in November 2016.

Its unemployment rate was slightly above that of the sample as a whole, while its participation rate was slightly lower.

The incoming rotation group also had a reduced share of the population (12.5 per cent, down from 13.2 per cent for the group it replaced). This population share is now around the average share for eight rotation groups.

OUTGOING ROTATION GROUP

In looking ahead to the December 2016 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in November 2016, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in December 2016, had a slightly higher employment to population ratio (61.5 per cent in November 2016) compared to the sample as a whole (61.1 per cent in November 2016). It also had a higher full-time to employment ratio (41.9 per cent), compared to the entire sample (41.7 per cent).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in November 2016 was 5.7 per cent, which was higher than the 5.4 per cent for the whole sample. The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in November 2016 was 65.2 per cent, also higher than the rate for the whole sample (64.6 per cent).

OTHER OBSERVATIONS - QUEENSLAND

The relatively large increase in employment in Queensland in November was seen across a number of rotation groups, including the outgoing-incoming rotation group change in November. This points to general sampling variability across the common sample for Queensland, and also follows three months of decreases in employment.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREND DATA

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary, and are included to provide additional information for the original data. Since the original data are unadjusted, they have a considerable level of inherent sampling variability, which is specifically adjusted for in the trend series. The trend data provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market and are the focus of the commentary in this publication.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

REVISED POPULATION BENCHMARKS

The latest available Estimated Resident Population data has been incorporated into revised population benchmarks which underpin the compilation of the Labour Force series. Labour Force series from January 2015 to October 2016 have been revised in original terms, with related revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend data.

Revised series (including data up to the October 2016 reference month but prior to the inclusion of the November 2016 data), were released on 8 December 2016 in the October 2016 issue of *Labour Force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003). The inclusion of the November 2016 data in this issue will result in further revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend data, as a result of the usual concurrent seasonal adjustment process.

CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE OUTPUT FORMATS

Commencing with this month's issue of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), the ABS is publishing detailed quarterly Labour Force data in pivot table format, in addition to the existing suite of SuperTable data cube outputs.

Pivot tables increase the accessibility of Labour Force data, as well as providing a long term replacement for the unsupported Summary Record Database (SRD) format. The ABS will continue to release the SRD data cubes for a further twelve months, to allow for a transition to pivot tables, after which the ABS intends to cease publishing Labour Force SRD data cubes.

The ABS has already commenced a similar twelve month process to transition from SRD data cubes to pivot tables for the monthly detailed data in *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001), starting with the August 2016 issue.

A similar transition for the GM1 data cube in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) will also commence, most likely in 2017.

The pivot table products reflect the design and utility of the existing Summary Record Database (SRD) data cubes as closely as possible. In addition, the inclusion of a comma separated variable (CSV) source worksheet in each pivot table is expected to be of particular interest to people who undertake statistical analysis using a range of software.

SPOTLIGHT ON UNDEREMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

In recent years Australia's unemployment rate has been trending downwards while the underemployment rate has been trending upwards. This rise in the underemployment rate has led to a growing sentiment that the level of slack in Australia's labour market is not wholly represented by the unemployment rate, and that it is increasingly important to consider additional measures of labour underutilisation like the underemployment rate.

The ABS has been producing underemployment statistics since the 1980s. This spotlight highlights some of the key trends in underemployment, including its relationship with unemployment, and the groups with the highest rates of underemployment.

In summary, it shows that:

- Over past decades there have been changes in the relationship between the unemployment and underemployment rates. Prior to February 2003, the unemployment rate was higher; since then the underemployment rate has been higher.
- Since February 2015, there has been an increasing divergence between the rates. While the unemployment rate has decreased 0.5 percentage points to 5.7 per cent, the underemployment rate has remained at 8.5 per cent, a series high.
- Females have consistently represented the greater share of underemployed workers; accounting for 56.9 per cent of underemployed persons in November 2016.
- The 15-24 years age group has consistently had the highest underemployment rate.
- The prevalence of underemployment has consistently been greatest in the lower skilled occupation groups, and lowest in the higher skilled groups.

Future spotlights will explore underemployment statistics in more detail, and present trends by industry, state and territory, and a range of other characteristics.

All data in this spotlight are trend series, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT IS UNDEREMPLOYMENT?

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines underemployment as the underutilisation of the productive capacity of the employed population. The concept is part of the framework for measuring the labour force, with the underemployed being those in the employed population who are willing and available to work more.

The ABS uses a time-related definition for underemployment, and currently categorises people as underemployed if they belong to either of the following two groups:

- People employed part time who wanted to work more hours and were available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or
- People who are usually employed full time but who actually worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons.

From an economic perspective, underemployment reflects underutilised productive capacity. At an individual and household level it represents lost opportunities for people to engage more fully in work and derive their desired financial and personal benefits.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

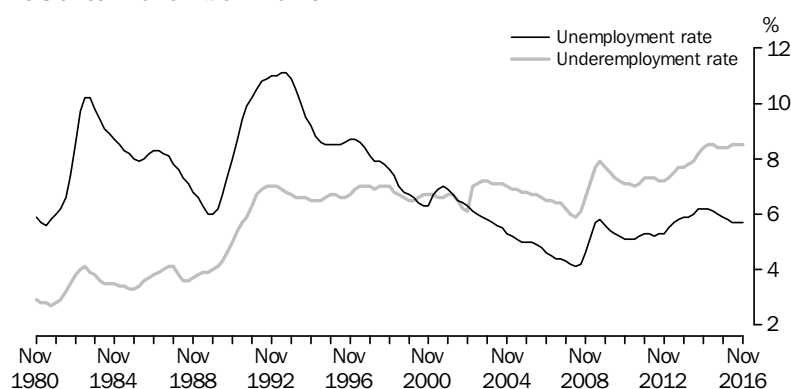
The underemployment rate has generally been increasing over the past 30 years. It has generally risen during periods of weakness in the labour market, and has generally fallen or plateaued as conditions have improved.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT *continued*

Around the economic downturn in the early 1990s, the unemployment rate increased from 6.0 per cent in February 1990 to 11.0 per cent in February 1993, while the underemployment rate increased from 4.0 per cent to 7.0 per cent. By August 1995, the unemployment rate had fallen by 2.6 percentage points, while the underemployment rate decreased by just 0.3 percentage points. Since the downturn in the early 1990s, the underemployment rate has not fallen below 5.9 per cent, while the unemployment rate decreased to as low as 4.1 per cent in early 2008. Over the past decade, there have been further changes in the relationship between the unemployment and underemployment rates.

Since February 2015, there has been an increasing divergence between the rates. While the unemployment rate has decreased 0.5 percentage points to 5.7 per cent, the underemployment rate has remained at 8.5 per cent, a series high.

GRAPH 1, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE, November 1980 to November 2016



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat.no. 6202.0) Spreadsheet 22
(Contains data from February 1978 onwards).

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Females have consistently represented the greater share of underemployed workers; accounting for 56.9 per cent of underemployed persons in November 2016.

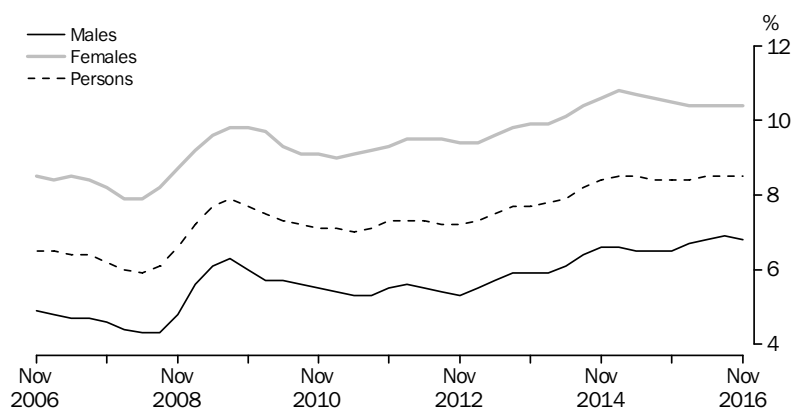
The underemployment rate for females in November 2016 was 10.4 per cent, considerably higher than the 6.8 per cent for males. This in part reflects the higher proportion of females who are employed part-time (68.2 per cent in November 2016), compared with males (31.8 per cent).

Both the female and male underemployment rates have generally increased since 2011, after falling in the immediate period after the Global Financial Crisis.

SPOTLIGHT ON UNDEREMPLOYMENT *continued*

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY SEX *continued*

GRAPH 2, UNDEREMPLOYED RATE BY SEX, November 2006 to November 2016



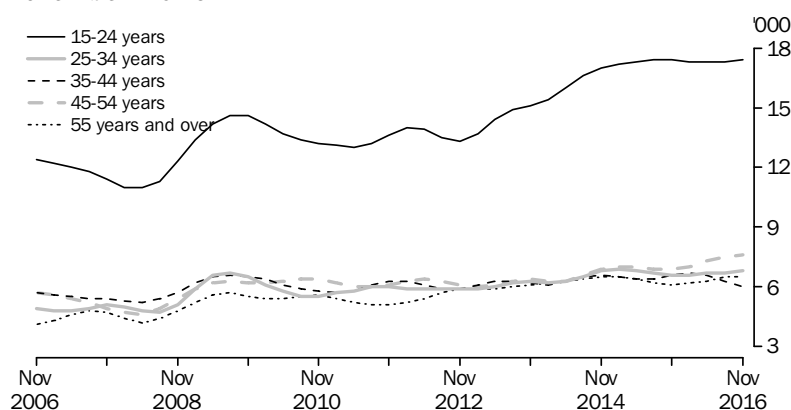
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat.no. 6202.0) Spreadsheet 22.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY AGE

The 15-24 years age group has consistently had the highest underemployment rate, which, after falling to 11.0 per cent in May 2008 increased by 6.4 percentage points to 17.4 per cent in November 2016. Further analysis of younger underemployed people by their participation in education will be presented in a future spotlight, including a focus on 15-19 and 20-24 year olds.

While the rates are relatively similar for the other age groups, when compared against that of the 15-24 year olds, the rates for the 45-54 year olds and 55 years and over have been trending upwards in recent years. These two older age groups accounted for around 40 per cent of total employment in November 2016.

GRAPH 3, UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, November 2006 to November 2016



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat.no. 6202.0) Spreadsheet 22.

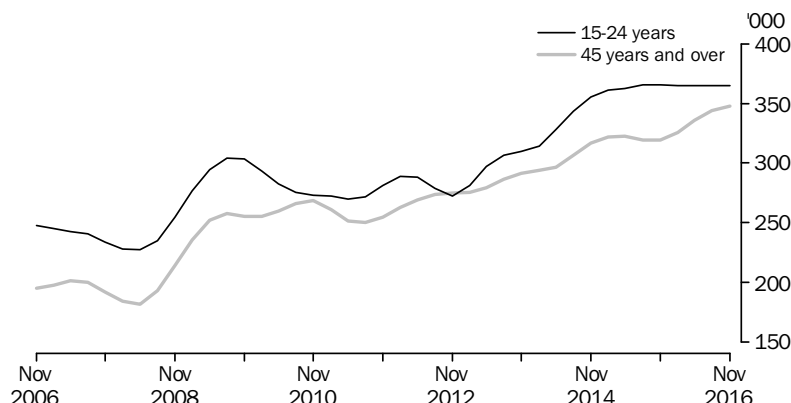
The number of people underemployed in the 15-24 year age group and the 45 years and over age group accounted for around 712,200 (or 66.1 per cent) of approximately 1.1 million underemployed people. Their combined share of underemployment was greater than their share of total employment, which was around 55.0 per cent in November 2016.

Between February 2016 and November 2016, the number of underemployed in the 45 years and over group increased by 22,000 people, while the 15-24 year age group remained steady.

SPOTLIGHT ON UNDEREMPLOYMENT *continued*

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY AGE *continued*

GRAPH 4, UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE, November 2006 to November 2016



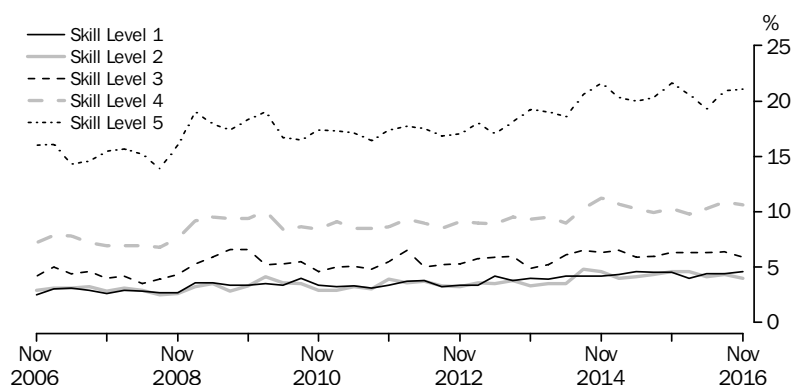
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat.no. 6202.0) Spreadsheet 22.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION SKILL LEVEL

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO) categorises occupation skill into 5 levels. Skill level 1 is the highest and commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher, while skill level 5 is the lowest and commensurate with a Certificate I or compulsory secondary education. Please refer to *Appendix - Skill Level Groups* for more information.

The prevalence of underemployment has consistently been greatest in the lower skilled occupation groups, and lowest in the higher skilled groups. Between November 2006 and November 2016, Skill level 5 occupations (which account for around 20.9 per cent of total employment) saw the greatest rise in underemployment, in part also reflecting the rise in youth underemployment, which increased by 5.1 percentage points to 21.1 per cent. In contrast, the underemployment ratio for Skill level 1 (which account for around 4.4 per cent of total employment) only rose by 2.1 percentage points over the period, to 4.6 per cent.

GRAPH 5, UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATIO BY OCCUPATION SKILL LEVEL, November 2006 to November 2016



Source: unpublished data.

Occupation data is found in Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat.no. 6291.0.55.003).

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO) groups with the highest underemployment rates in November 2016 were Sales Workers (19.0 per cent), Labourers (17.9 per cent) and Community and Personal Service Workers (17.4 per cent). Managers had the lowest underemployment rate, at 2.5 per cent.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION SKILL LEVEL *continued*

Between these were Professionals (5.1 per cent), Technicians and Trades Worker (6.0 per cent), Clerical and Administrative Workers (6.7 per cent) and Machinery Operators and Drivers (8.1 per cent), all of whom had underemployment rates considerably below the lower skilled occupation groups.

FUTURE SPOTLIGHTS

Future spotlights are expected to be released in 2017. These will further explore underemployment statistics by industry, state and territory, and a range of other characteristics. The ABS welcomes feedback on the usefulness of this spotlight at [<labour.force@abs.gov.au>](mailto:labour.force@abs.gov.au).

APPENDIX - SKILL LEVEL GROUPS

SKILL LEVEL 1

Occupations at Skill Level 1 have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. At least five years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualification. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.

SKILL LEVEL 2

Occupations at Skill Level 2 have a level of skill commensurate with an Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma. At least three years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualifications listed above. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.

SKILL LEVEL 3

Occupations at Skill Level 3 have a level of skill commensurate with Certificate IV or Certificate III including at least two years of on-the-job training. At least three years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualifications listed above. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.

SKILL LEVEL 4

Occupations at Skill Level 4 have a level of skill commensurate with Certificate II or III. At least one year of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualifications listed above. In some instances relevant experience may be required in addition to the formal qualification.

SKILL LEVEL 5

Occupations at Skill Level 5 have a level of skill commensurate with Certificate I or compulsory secondary education. For some occupations a short period of on-the-job training may be required in addition to or instead of the formal qualification. In some instances, no formal qualification or on-the-job training may be required.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Trend

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
			Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Unemployment rate		Total	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time				Total			
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
November 2013	7 947.7	3 498.0	11 445.7	60.9	519.5	705.0	5.8	12 150.7	64.6
November 2014	8 009.2	3 553.6	11 562.8	60.6	542.3	770.3	6.2	12 333.1	64.6
2015									
November	8 180.2	3 681.8	11 862.0	61.3	528.4	745.3	5.9	12 607.3	65.1
December	8 186.1	3 695.0	11 881.1	61.3	523.5	737.9	5.8	12 619.0	65.1
2016									
January	8 184.7	3 707.9	11 892.6	61.3	521.4	733.1	5.8	12 625.6	65.0
February	8 178.3	3 721.2	11 899.5	61.2	519.6	730.4	5.8	12 629.8	65.0
March	8 171.4	3 734.6	11 906.0	61.2	516.0	728.5	5.8	12 634.5	64.9
April	8 165.6	3 748.9	11 914.5	61.1	510.5	727.1	5.8	12 641.7	64.9
May	8 159.3	3 764.7	11 924.1	61.1	503.6	725.0	5.7	12 649.1	64.8
June	8 152.1	3 779.8	11 931.9	61.1	497.9	722.7	5.7	12 654.6	64.8
July	8 144.1	3 792.7	11 936.7	61.1	495.5	720.7	5.7	12 657.4	64.7
August	8 136.6	3 803.1	11 939.7	61.0	495.6	718.4	5.7	12 658.1	64.7
September	8 131.3	3 811.3	11 942.7	60.9	497.1	716.1	5.7	12 658.8	64.6
October	8 129.2	3 817.0	11 946.2	60.9	499.4	714.6	5.6	12 660.8	64.5
November	8 129.2	3 820.1	11 949.3	60.9	502.6	714.0	5.6	12 663.2	64.5
MALES									
November 2013	5 120.1	1 070.8	6 190.9	66.8	314.3	386.4	5.9	6 577.3	71.0
November 2014	5 170.3	1 082.7	6 253.0	66.5	325.2	412.4	6.2	6 665.4	70.9
2015									
November	5 233.1	1 137.5	6 370.6	66.9	310.5	397.3	5.9	6 768.0	71.0
December	5 232.3	1 146.7	6 379.0	66.9	306.9	393.4	5.8	6 772.4	71.0
2016									
January	5 226.8	1 156.7	6 383.5	66.8	305.4	390.8	5.8	6 774.3	70.9
February	5 218.9	1 166.4	6 385.4	66.7	304.8	389.0	5.7	6 774.4	70.8
March	5 212.0	1 174.7	6 386.8	66.7	303.9	387.3	5.7	6 774.1	70.7
April	5 207.0	1 182.3	6 389.3	66.6	301.6	385.1	5.7	6 774.4	70.6
May	5 202.8	1 189.8	6 392.6	66.6	298.0	382.2	5.6	6 774.9	70.6
June	5 199.1	1 196.9	6 395.9	66.5	294.7	379.8	5.6	6 775.7	70.5
July	5 195.9	1 202.9	6 398.8	66.5	292.9	378.8	5.6	6 777.5	70.4
August	5 193.0	1 208.0	6 401.0	66.5	292.2	378.3	5.6	6 779.3	70.4
September	5 190.9	1 211.9	6 402.8	66.4	292.5	378.1	5.6	6 780.9	70.3
October	5 190.6	1 214.2	6 404.8	66.3	293.3	378.4	5.6	6 783.1	70.3
November	5 190.3	1 215.6	6 405.8	66.3	294.6	378.6	5.6	6 784.4	70.2
FEMALES									
November 2013	2 827.6	2 427.2	5 254.8	55.1	205.2	318.6	5.7	5 573.4	58.4
November 2014	2 838.9	2 470.9	5 309.7	54.8	217.0	357.9	6.3	5 667.7	58.5
2015									
November	2 947.0	2 544.3	5 491.4	55.9	218.0	348.0	6.0	5 839.3	59.4
December	2 953.8	2 548.3	5 502.1	55.9	216.6	344.5	5.9	5 846.6	59.4
2016									
January	2 957.9	2 551.2	5 509.1	55.9	216.1	342.3	5.8	5 851.4	59.4
February	2 959.3	2 554.8	5 514.1	55.9	214.8	341.3	5.8	5 855.5	59.3
March	2 959.3	2 559.9	5 519.2	55.8	212.1	341.2	5.8	5 860.4	59.3
April	2 958.6	2 566.7	5 525.2	55.8	208.9	342.0	5.8	5 867.3	59.3
May	2 956.5	2 574.9	5 531.4	55.8	205.5	342.8	5.8	5 874.2	59.3
June	2 953.1	2 582.9	5 536.0	55.8	203.3	342.9	5.8	5 878.9	59.3
July	2 948.2	2 589.7	5 537.9	55.8	202.6	342.0	5.8	5 879.9	59.2
August	2 943.6	2 595.2	5 538.8	55.7	203.3	340.1	5.8	5 878.8	59.1
September	2 940.5	2 599.4	5 539.9	55.7	204.6	338.0	5.7	5 877.9	59.1
October	2 938.7	2 602.8	5 541.4	55.6	206.1	336.3	5.7	5 877.7	59.0
November	2 938.9	2 604.5	5 543.4	55.6	208.0	335.4	5.7	5 878.8	59.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Seasonally adjusted**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
				Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work		Unemployment rate		Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total			Total		Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
November 2013	7 954.4	3 493.5	11 447.9	60.9	510.9	699.6	5.8	12 147.5	64.6
November 2014	7 986.8	3 560.0	11 546.8	60.5	543.9	769.5	6.2	12 316.2	64.5
2015									
November	8 188.4	3 699.9	11 888.3	61.4	512.5	733.3	5.8	12 621.6	65.2
December	8 212.0	3 680.5	11 892.5	61.4	513.8	726.4	5.8	12 618.9	65.1
2016									
January	8 170.0	3 715.4	11 885.4	61.2	540.6	757.5	6.0	12 643.0	65.1
February	8 179.6	3 705.3	11 885.0	61.1	519.8	727.3	5.8	12 612.2	64.9
March	8 170.5	3 739.5	11 910.0	61.2	513.7	721.6	5.7	12 631.5	64.9
April	8 149.1	3 757.6	11 906.6	61.1	513.3	723.6	5.7	12 630.2	64.8
May	8 146.4	3 777.2	11 923.6	61.1	505.3	723.6	5.7	12 647.2	64.8
June	8 190.7	3 742.4	11 933.1	61.1	496.5	731.0	5.8	12 664.1	64.9
July	8 144.4	3 813.4	11 957.8	61.2	483.6	726.0	5.7	12 683.8	64.9
August	8 144.9	3 798.1	11 943.0	61.0	501.2	714.8	5.6	12 657.8	64.7
September	8 081.2	3 837.7	11 918.9	60.8	495.3	709.5	5.6	12 628.4	64.4
October	8 126.9	3 807.2	11 934.1	60.8	497.0	708.2	5.6	12 642.4	64.4
November	8 166.2	3 807.0	11 973.2	61.0	512.1	725.2	5.7	12 698.4	64.6
MALES									
November 2013	5 125.8	1 070.2	6 196.0	66.9	311.2	385.6	5.9	6 581.6	71.1
November 2014	5 175.9	1 084.7	6 260.6	66.6	331.0	418.7	6.3	6 679.3	71.1
2015									
November	5 228.0	1 148.4	6 376.4	66.9	296.5	384.6	5.7	6 761.0	71.0
December	5 241.0	1 138.7	6 379.7	66.9	301.2	384.4	5.7	6 764.1	70.9
2016									
January	5 226.8	1 161.9	6 388.7	66.9	318.7	407.2	6.0	6 795.9	71.1
February	5 222.6	1 156.5	6 379.1	66.7	303.5	386.0	5.7	6 765.1	70.7
March	5 215.9	1 178.9	6 394.9	66.7	301.7	388.2	5.7	6 783.1	70.8
April	5 179.9	1 194.9	6 374.7	66.5	303.0	381.8	5.7	6 756.5	70.4
May	5 196.8	1 195.7	6 392.5	66.6	302.7	387.2	5.7	6 779.7	70.6
June	5 231.6	1 164.0	6 395.6	66.6	290.7	373.6	5.5	6 769.2	70.4
July	5 195.1	1 216.9	6 412.0	66.6	290.9	381.2	5.6	6 793.3	70.6
August	5 195.6	1 212.0	6 407.5	66.5	289.7	378.2	5.6	6 785.7	70.4
September	5 159.4	1 223.9	6 383.3	66.2	294.2	377.7	5.6	6 761.0	70.1
October	5 191.1	1 211.0	6 402.1	66.3	291.4	376.0	5.5	6 778.0	70.2
November	5 213.0	1 204.1	6 417.1	66.4	300.3	382.5	5.6	6 799.6	70.3
FEMALES									
November 2013	2 828.6	2 423.3	5 251.9	55.0	199.7	314.0	5.6	5 565.9	58.3
November 2014	2 810.9	2 475.2	5 286.1	54.6	212.9	350.7	6.2	5 636.9	58.2
2015									
November	2 960.5	2 551.5	5 511.9	56.1	216.1	348.7	5.9	5 860.6	59.6
December	2 971.0	2 541.8	5 512.8	56.0	212.5	342.0	5.8	5 854.8	59.5
2016									
January	2 943.2	2 553.5	5 496.7	55.8	221.9	350.3	6.0	5 847.0	59.3
February	2 957.0	2 548.8	5 505.9	55.8	216.3	341.3	5.8	5 847.2	59.2
March	2 954.5	2 560.5	5 515.1	55.8	211.9	333.4	5.7	5 848.5	59.1
April	2 969.2	2 562.7	5 531.9	55.9	210.2	341.8	5.8	5 873.7	59.3
May	2 949.6	2 581.5	5 531.1	55.8	202.7	336.5	5.7	5 867.6	59.2
June	2 959.1	2 578.4	5 537.5	55.8	205.8	357.4	6.1	5 894.9	59.4
July	2 949.3	2 596.4	5 545.8	55.9	192.7	344.7	5.9	5 890.5	59.3
August	2 949.4	2 586.1	5 535.5	55.7	211.6	336.6	5.7	5 872.1	59.1
September	2 921.8	2 613.8	5 535.6	55.6	201.1	331.8	5.7	5 867.4	59.0
October	2 935.9	2 596.2	5 532.1	55.5	205.6	332.3	5.7	5 864.3	58.9
November	2 953.2	2 602.9	5 556.1	55.7	211.9	342.7	5.8	5 898.8	59.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Original

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	
PERSONS												
November 2013	7 979.9	3 459.9	11 439.8	60.8	486.1	656.5	5.4	12 096.3	64.3	6 707.2	18 803.4	
November 2014	8 007.6	3 564.7	11 572.3	60.6	517.5	722.6	5.9	12 294.9	64.4	6 790.3	19 085.2	
2015												
November	8 211.1	3 705.3	11 916.4	61.6	487.5	689.2	5.5	12 605.6	65.1	6 753.1	19 358.7	
December	8 336.0	3 668.2	12 004.2	61.9	497.8	703.6	5.5	12 707.7	65.6	6 671.4	19 379.2	
2016												
January	8 141.6	3 597.2	11 738.8	60.5	593.8	814.9	6.5	12 553.7	64.7	6 856.1	19 409.8	
February	8 278.6	3 672.3	11 951.0	61.5	557.0	787.3	6.2	12 738.3	65.5	6 702.2	19 440.4	
March	8 149.3	3 771.9	11 921.1	61.2	526.1	761.8	6.0	12 682.9	65.1	6 788.1	19 471.0	
April	8 129.0	3 811.1	11 940.1	61.3	506.7	719.0	5.7	12 659.2	65.0	6 830.5	19 489.6	
May	8 149.4	3 820.8	11 970.2	61.4	500.1	715.5	5.6	12 685.7	65.0	6 822.5	19 508.2	
June	8 166.7	3 792.4	11 959.0	61.2	486.9	703.9	5.6	12 662.9	64.8	6 863.9	19 526.8	
July	8 164.5	3 792.4	11 956.9	61.2	475.9	708.4	5.6	12 665.3	64.8	6 884.3	19 549.6	
August	8 072.6	3 787.4	11 860.0	60.6	493.7	707.1	5.6	12 567.0	64.2	7 005.3	19 572.4	
September	8 041.4	3 855.0	11 896.3	60.7	483.7	695.3	5.5	12 591.6	64.3	7 003.5	19 595.1	
October	8 090.2	3 848.1	11 938.4	60.9	474.5	675.2	5.4	12 613.6	64.3	7 005.3	19 618.9	
November	8 189.6	3 814.1	12 003.7	61.1	487.6	682.9	5.4	12 686.6	64.6	6 956.1	19 642.7	
MALES												
November 2013	5 136.1	1 044.6	6 180.7	66.7	298.2	365.8	5.6	6 546.5	70.7	2 716.2	9 262.7	
November 2014	5 190.5	1 071.5	6 262.1	66.6	318.6	398.7	6.0	6 660.7	70.9	2 735.8	9 396.5	
2015												
November	5 243.7	1 133.7	6 377.4	66.9	286.3	366.6	5.4	6 744.0	70.8	2 784.5	9 528.5	
December	5 319.5	1 118.8	6 438.3	67.5	288.9	375.7	5.5	6 814.1	71.4	2 724.2	9 538.2	
2016												
January	5 212.6	1 118.9	6 331.5	66.3	349.4	444.8	6.6	6 776.3	70.9	2 776.9	9 553.2	
February	5 285.2	1 134.8	6 420.0	67.1	317.4	407.5	6.0	6 827.5	71.4	2 740.6	9 568.1	
March	5 212.8	1 188.7	6 401.5	66.8	304.2	401.0	5.9	6 802.5	71.0	2 780.6	9 583.0	
April	5 171.7	1 229.3	6 401.0	66.7	296.9	373.1	5.5	6 774.1	70.6	2 817.9	9 592.0	
May	5 194.9	1 225.4	6 420.2	66.9	294.5	375.2	5.5	6 795.4	70.8	2 805.6	9 601.0	
June	5 207.4	1 197.8	6 405.3	66.7	283.5	358.2	5.3	6 763.4	70.4	2 846.5	9 609.9	
July	5 200.8	1 208.1	6 408.9	66.6	288.1	374.4	5.5	6 783.3	70.5	2 837.8	9 621.1	
August	5 159.4	1 200.2	6 359.6	66.0	292.8	380.4	5.6	6 740.0	70.0	2 892.4	9 632.4	
September	5 127.3	1 235.5	6 362.8	66.0	291.1	377.1	5.6	6 740.0	69.9	2 903.6	9 643.5	
October	5 175.9	1 221.6	6 397.5	66.3	283.0	363.9	5.4	6 761.3	70.0	2 893.6	9 654.9	
November	5 228.8	1 188.9	6 417.7	66.4	290.6	365.3	5.4	6 783.0	70.2	2 883.2	9 666.2	
FEMALES												
November 2013	2 843.8	2 415.3	5 259.1	55.1	187.9	290.7	5.2	5 549.7	58.2	3 991.0	9 540.7	
November 2014	2 817.1	2 493.2	5 310.3	54.8	198.9	323.9	5.7	5 634.2	58.2	4 054.5	9 688.6	
2015												
November	2 967.3	2 571.7	5 539.0	56.3	201.2	322.6	5.5	5 861.7	59.6	3 968.5	9 830.2	
December	3 016.5	2 549.4	5 565.8	56.6	208.9	327.9	5.6	5 893.7	59.9	3 947.3	9 841.0	
2016												
January	2 929.0	2 478.4	5 407.4	54.9	244.4	370.1	6.4	5 777.5	58.6	4 079.2	9 856.6	
February	2 993.4	2 537.6	5 531.0	56.0	239.7	379.8	6.4	5 910.8	59.9	3 961.5	9 872.3	
March	2 936.4	2 583.2	5 519.6	55.8	221.9	360.8	6.1	5 880.4	59.5	4 007.6	9 888.0	
April	2 957.2	2 581.9	5 539.1	56.0	209.8	345.9	5.9	5 885.1	59.5	4 012.6	9 897.6	
May	2 954.6	2 595.4	5 549.9	56.0	205.6	340.3	5.8	5 890.3	59.5	4 017.0	9 907.2	
June	2 959.2	2 594.5	5 553.7	56.0	203.4	345.8	5.9	5 899.5	59.5	4 017.4	9 916.9	
July	2 963.7	2 584.3	5 548.0	55.9	187.8	334.0	5.7	5 882.0	59.2	4 046.5	9 928.5	
August	2 913.2	2 587.2	5 500.4	55.3	200.9	326.6	5.6	5 827.0	58.6	4 112.9	9 940.0	
September	2 914.1	2 619.4	5 533.5	55.6	192.6	318.1	5.4	5 851.6	58.8	4 100.0	9 951.6	
October	2 914.4	2 626.5	5 540.9	55.6	191.5	311.4	5.3	5 852.3	58.7	4 111.7	9 964.0	
November	2 960.9	2 625.1	5 586.0	56.0	197.0	317.6	5.4	5 903.6	59.2	4 072.9	9 976.4	

EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%

TREND

New South Wales	2 612.3	3 802.0	60.3	194.1	4.9	3 996.1	63.4
Victoria	2 056.0	3 078.1	61.8	190.0	5.8	3 268.1	65.6
Queensland	1 623.1	2 340.5	60.1	147.8	5.9	2 488.3	63.9
South Australia	526.9	814.9	57.9	58.8	6.7	873.6	62.1
Western Australia	898.6	1 332.7	62.9	95.0	6.7	1 427.7	67.4
Tasmania	150.5	238.0	55.9	16.4	6.5	254.4	59.8
Northern Territory	107.3	134.8	72.4	5.2	3.7	140.0	75.2
Australian Capital Territory	157.9	214.8	67.7	8.3	3.7	223.1	70.4
Australia	8 129.2	11 949.3	60.9	714.0	5.6	12 663.2	64.5

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 617.5	3 806.3	60.4	195.9	4.9	4 002.2	63.5
Victoria	2 065.4	3 077.7	61.7	195.4	6.0	3 273.1	65.7
Queensland	1 637.3	2 359.0	60.5	150.1	6.0	2 509.1	64.4
South Australia	530.2	815.1	57.9	61.2	7.0	876.3	62.3
Western Australia	907.7	1 340.9	63.2	98.9	6.9	1 439.8	67.9
Tasmania	149.2	238.3	56.0	16.2	6.4	254.5	59.8
Australia	8 166.2	11 973.2	61.0	725.2	5.7	12 698.4	64.6

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 619.4	3 808.5	60.4	187.3	4.7	3 995.8	63.4
Victoria	2 070.1	3 080.4	61.8	186.5	5.7	3 266.8	65.5
Queensland	1 642.5	2 366.0	60.7	135.0	5.4	2 501.0	64.2
South Australia	532.5	817.5	58.1	58.1	6.6	875.6	62.2
Western Australia	909.4	1 340.8	63.2	86.2	6.0	1 427.0	67.3
Tasmania	149.0	239.4	56.2	15.8	6.2	255.2	59.9
Northern Territory	108.7	136.1	73.1	5.2	3.7	141.3	75.9
Australian Capital Territory	158.2	215.1	67.8	8.7	3.9	223.8	70.6
Australia	8 189.6	12 003.7	61.1	682.9	5.4	12 686.6	64.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—New South Wales

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	2 484.4	2 490.3	3 581.4	3 577.1	220.6	223.5	5.8	5.9	63.1	63.0	6 029.4
November 2014	2 522.3	2 517.9	3 624.5	3 632.4	232.0	234.6	6.0	6.1	63.0	63.2	6 122.0
2015											
November	2 661.4	2 683.4	3 781.1	3 808.2	216.2	207.5	5.4	5.2	64.3	64.6	6 212.8
December	2 659.2	2 684.2	3 787.0	3 797.9	212.8	206.4	5.3	5.2	64.3	64.4	6 220.2
2016											
January	2 652.9	2 635.3	3 789.6	3 782.6	211.2	221.3	5.3	5.5	64.2	64.3	6 230.0
February	2 644.3	2 636.9	3 791.4	3 779.6	210.9	210.1	5.3	5.3	64.1	63.9	6 239.8
March	2 635.4	2 617.9	3 794.1	3 784.9	211.1	209.3	5.3	5.2	64.1	63.9	6 249.6
April	2 627.8	2 637.6	3 798.5	3 792.8	210.8	211.3	5.3	5.3	64.1	64.0	6 255.1
May	2 622.2	2 630.2	3 803.9	3 823.7	209.3	207.2	5.2	5.1	64.1	64.4	6 260.6
June	2 618.1	2 631.7	3 808.0	3 810.7	206.8	211.2	5.2	5.3	64.1	64.2	6 266.1
July	2 614.1	2 598.7	3 808.7	3 808.9	204.1	206.1	5.1	5.1	64.0	64.0	6 273.3
August	2 611.0	2 603.5	3 807.2	3 799.4	201.1	199.2	5.0	5.0	63.8	63.7	6 280.6
September	2 609.9	2 602.5	3 805.3	3 807.6	198.3	194.5	5.0	4.9	63.7	63.6	6 287.9
October	2 610.3	2 624.1	3 803.9	3 800.7	195.9	195.8	4.9	4.9	63.5	63.5	6 296.4
November	2 612.3	2 617.5	3 802.0	3 806.3	194.1	195.9	4.9	4.9	63.4	63.5	6 304.9
MALES											
November 2013	1 578.5	1 579.2	1 935.4	1 936.6	119.4	120.5	5.8	5.9	69.4	69.5	2 959.1
November 2014	1 629.9	1 635.5	1 964.9	1 972.4	122.8	126.2	5.9	6.0	69.5	69.9	3 003.6
2015											
November	1 666.7	1 674.2	2 020.1	2 031.5	110.2	102.6	5.2	4.8	69.9	70.0	3 049.0
December	1 664.5	1 670.5	2 020.6	2 020.9	108.9	108.2	5.1	5.1	69.7	69.7	3 052.7
2016											
January	1 660.9	1 654.8	2 020.2	2 021.5	108.5	110.4	5.1	5.2	69.6	69.7	3 057.6
February	1 656.9	1 658.8	2 020.2	2 013.0	108.8	108.9	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.3	3 062.4
March	1 653.3	1 642.7	2 021.6	2 018.2	109.5	108.9	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.3	3 067.3
April	1 650.6	1 649.1	2 024.7	2 017.3	109.7	111.1	5.1	5.2	69.5	69.3	3 070.1
May	1 648.8	1 657.2	2 029.0	2 044.0	109.0	110.8	5.1	5.1	69.6	70.1	3 072.8
June	1 646.9	1 654.0	2 033.0	2 032.4	107.5	103.7	5.0	4.9	69.6	69.5	3 075.6
July	1 644.6	1 639.0	2 035.7	2 033.4	105.6	108.9	4.9	5.1	69.5	69.6	3 079.3
August	1 642.4	1 640.0	2 037.2	2 036.8	103.5	103.4	4.8	4.8	69.4	69.4	3 083.0
September	1 640.9	1 633.8	2 038.4	2 038.3	101.4	100.6	4.7	4.7	69.3	69.3	3 086.7
October	1 640.2	1 645.2	2 039.4	2 039.4	99.5	98.2	4.7	4.6	69.2	69.2	3 091.0
November	1 640.0	1 645.0	2 039.4	2 041.1	98.0	98.1	4.6	4.6	69.1	69.1	3 095.2
FEMALES											
November 2013	905.8	911.0	1 646.1	1 640.5	101.2	103.0	5.8	5.9	56.9	56.8	3 070.3
November 2014	892.4	882.4	1 659.6	1 659.9	109.2	108.4	6.2	6.1	56.7	56.7	3 118.4
2015											
November	994.8	1 009.2	1 761.0	1 776.6	106.0	104.9	5.7	5.6	59.0	59.5	3 163.8
December	994.7	1 013.7	1 766.4	1 777.0	103.9	98.2	5.6	5.2	59.0	59.2	3 167.5
2016											
January	991.9	980.5	1 769.4	1 761.1	102.6	110.9	5.5	5.9	59.0	59.0	3 172.4
February	987.3	978.1	1 771.2	1 766.5	102.0	101.2	5.4	5.4	59.0	58.8	3 177.4
March	982.0	975.2	1 772.4	1 766.7	101.7	100.4	5.4	5.4	58.9	58.7	3 182.3
April	977.2	988.5	1 773.7	1 775.5	101.2	100.2	5.4	5.3	58.9	58.9	3 185.0
May	973.4	973.1	1 774.9	1 779.7	100.3	96.4	5.3	5.1	58.8	58.9	3 187.7
June	971.3	977.7	1 775.0	1 778.3	99.4	107.6	5.3	5.7	58.7	59.1	3 190.5
July	969.5	959.7	1 773.0	1 775.4	98.5	97.2	5.3	5.2	58.6	58.6	3 194.1
August	968.6	963.6	1 769.9	1 762.6	97.7	95.7	5.2	5.2	58.4	58.1	3 197.6
September	969.0	968.7	1 767.0	1 769.4	96.9	94.0	5.2	5.0	58.2	58.2	3 201.2
October	970.1	978.8	1 764.5	1 761.3	96.4	97.6	5.2	5.3	58.1	58.0	3 205.4
November	972.2	972.5	1 762.5	1 765.2	96.1	97.9	5.2	5.3	57.9	58.0	3 209.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	1 950.7	1 961.4	2 858.4	2 863.6	185.6	186.7	6.1	6.1	64.6	64.7	4 711.4
November 2014	1 961.0	1 954.4	2 904.9	2 892.8	206.2	205.1	6.6	6.6	64.8	64.6	4 797.3
2015											
November	1 989.3	1 991.7	2 971.8	2 988.1	189.9	194.3	6.0	6.1	64.7	65.1	4 886.2
December	1 997.9	2 010.3	2 979.2	2 977.8	189.6	187.1	6.0	5.9	64.7	64.7	4 893.4
2016											
January	2 005.9	1 999.6	2 986.6	2 967.2	188.8	197.1	5.9	6.2	64.7	64.5	4 903.8
February	2 014.0	2 012.1	2 994.7	2 999.7	187.7	189.9	5.9	6.0	64.8	64.9	4 914.1
March	2 023.4	2 030.6	3 004.3	3 012.6	186.2	180.9	5.8	5.7	64.8	64.8	4 924.5
April	2 034.7	2 014.3	3 015.7	3 014.3	184.8	179.6	5.8	5.6	64.9	64.8	4 931.2
May	2 045.8	2 045.0	3 028.0	3 019.2	183.8	187.0	5.7	5.8	65.0	64.9	4 937.9
June	2 054.3	2 069.9	3 039.4	3 045.1	184.0	184.3	5.7	5.7	65.2	65.3	4 944.7
July	2 058.8	2 068.0	3 049.2	3 048.7	184.9	189.5	5.7	5.9	65.3	65.4	4 953.0
August	2 059.9	2 066.1	3 058.2	3 067.2	186.2	180.6	5.7	5.6	65.4	65.5	4 961.2
September	2 059.2	2 044.1	3 066.3	3 057.9	187.4	187.4	5.8	5.8	65.5	65.3	4 969.5
October	2 058.4	2 048.5	3 073.1	3 076.5	188.8	187.0	5.8	5.7	65.5	65.6	4 977.4
November	2 056.0	2 065.4	3 078.1	3 077.7	190.0	195.4	5.8	6.0	65.6	65.7	4 985.3
MALES											
November 2013	1 267.7	1 274.0	1 537.0	1 539.8	99.5	101.5	6.1	6.2	70.9	71.1	2 307.5
November 2014	1 263.5	1 257.6	1 567.3	1 568.7	109.7	109.8	6.5	6.5	71.4	71.5	2 348.8
2015											
November	1 297.7	1 297.8	1 607.8	1 609.8	99.8	102.8	5.8	6.0	71.4	71.6	2 392.5
December	1 301.0	1 312.9	1 613.5	1 618.5	99.9	96.8	5.8	5.6	71.5	71.6	2 396.0
2016											
January	1 304.1	1 296.5	1 620.1	1 608.8	98.9	100.8	5.8	5.9	71.6	71.2	2 401.0
February	1 307.7	1 304.9	1 627.3	1 630.0	97.2	102.6	5.6	5.9	71.7	72.0	2 406.1
March	1 312.3	1 315.9	1 634.4	1 637.3	95.2	93.4	5.5	5.4	71.8	71.8	2 411.2
April	1 318.1	1 310.7	1 641.0	1 641.9	93.7	88.9	5.4	5.1	71.9	71.7	2 414.4
May	1 324.1	1 321.5	1 646.5	1 644.5	93.0	94.0	5.3	5.4	71.9	71.9	2 417.6
June	1 329.1	1 341.2	1 650.3	1 654.6	93.7	92.2	5.4	5.3	72.0	72.2	2 420.8
July	1 332.3	1 333.9	1 652.7	1 651.2	95.4	95.2	5.5	5.5	72.1	72.0	2 425.0
August	1 334.1	1 336.4	1 654.5	1 656.9	97.3	99.9	5.6	5.7	72.1	72.3	2 429.2
September	1 335.4	1 323.8	1 656.3	1 650.2	98.8	98.1	5.6	5.6	72.1	71.8	2 433.3
October	1 336.6	1 338.6	1 657.9	1 662.0	100.0	101.7	5.7	5.8	72.1	72.4	2 437.1
November	1 337.1	1 341.0	1 659.2	1 659.0	100.5	98.7	5.7	5.6	72.1	72.0	2 440.9
FEMALES											
November 2013	683.0	687.3	1 321.4	1 323.7	86.0	85.2	6.1	6.0	58.5	58.6	2 403.9
November 2014	697.5	696.9	1 337.6	1 324.1	96.5	95.3	6.7	6.7	58.6	58.0	2 448.4
2015											
November	691.6	694.0	1 364.0	1 378.3	90.1	91.5	6.2	6.2	58.3	58.9	2 493.7
December	696.9	697.4	1 365.7	1 359.3	89.6	90.3	6.2	6.2	58.3	58.0	2 497.4
2016											
January	701.8	703.1	1 366.5	1 358.4	89.9	96.3	6.2	6.6	58.2	58.1	2 502.7
February	706.3	707.2	1 367.4	1 369.6	90.6	87.3	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.1	2 508.0
March	711.1	714.7	1 369.9	1 375.3	91.0	87.6	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.2	2 513.3
April	716.6	703.7	1 374.7	1 372.4	91.1	90.7	6.2	6.2	58.2	58.1	2 516.8
May	721.6	723.5	1 381.4	1 374.7	90.8	93.0	6.2	6.3	58.4	58.2	2 520.3
June	725.2	728.6	1 389.1	1 390.5	90.3	92.2	6.1	6.2	58.6	58.7	2 523.9
July	726.4	734.2	1 396.5	1 397.5	89.6	94.3	6.0	6.3	58.8	59.0	2 528.0
August	725.7	729.6	1 403.7	1 410.3	88.9	80.7	6.0	5.4	58.9	58.9	2 532.1
September	723.8	720.3	1 410.0	1 407.8	88.6	89.4	5.9	6.0	59.1	59.0	2 536.2
October	721.7	709.9	1 415.1	1 414.5	88.9	85.2	5.9	5.7	59.2	59.0	2 540.3
November	718.9	724.4	1 418.9	1 418.6	89.5	96.7	5.9	6.4	59.3	59.6	2 544.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	1 633.8	1 629.0	2 308.6	2 316.6	144.2	140.0	5.9	5.7	65.7	65.8	3 734.3
November 2014	1 618.3	1 603.2	2 309.2	2 297.6	165.6	170.0	6.7	6.9	65.3	65.1	3 788.4
2015											
November	1 651.4	1 649.1	2 371.4	2 368.1	153.9	150.3	6.1	6.0	65.8	65.6	3 839.7
December	1 654.7	1 652.2	2 375.6	2 374.5	152.9	149.6	6.0	5.9	65.8	65.7	3 843.7
2016											
January	1 654.5	1 655.5	2 375.3	2 386.3	152.9	165.3	6.0	6.5	65.7	66.3	3 849.4
February	1 650.6	1 668.8	2 371.1	2 375.9	154.2	141.4	6.1	5.6	65.5	65.3	3 855.0
March	1 645.3	1 639.6	2 365.2	2 359.5	156.0	155.1	6.2	6.2	65.3	65.1	3 860.7
April	1 640.0	1 632.5	2 359.6	2 354.3	157.6	162.1	6.3	6.4	65.1	65.1	3 865.3
May	1 634.8	1 626.6	2 354.5	2 349.9	158.5	160.5	6.3	6.4	64.9	64.9	3 869.9
June	1 630.7	1 632.5	2 350.5	2 347.1	158.0	160.9	6.3	6.4	64.7	64.7	3 874.6
July	1 628.2	1 633.0	2 347.7	2 360.9	156.4	152.5	6.2	6.1	64.6	64.8	3 878.6
August	1 626.6	1 641.0	2 345.3	2 349.0	153.8	154.3	6.2	6.2	64.4	64.5	3 882.6
September	1 624.9	1 609.0	2 343.0	2 337.8	151.4	154.4	6.1	6.2	64.2	64.1	3 886.6
October	1 623.6	1 612.0	2 341.3	2 320.4	149.3	143.5	6.0	5.8	64.0	63.3	3 891.3
November	1 623.1	1 637.3	2 340.5	2 359.0	147.8	150.1	5.9	6.0	63.9	64.4	3 896.0
MALES											
November 2013	1 043.1	1 044.0	1 235.9	1 239.4	79.2	78.2	6.0	5.9	71.5	71.6	1 839.6
November 2014	1 024.3	1 024.4	1 229.9	1 225.6	88.7	91.8	6.7	7.0	70.7	70.7	1 864.7
2015											
November	1 046.4	1 042.1	1 258.1	1 255.5	85.3	81.4	6.3	6.1	71.2	70.8	1 887.8
December	1 048.2	1 044.9	1 261.0	1 259.3	83.5	80.6	6.2	6.0	71.1	70.9	1 889.5
2016											
January	1 046.4	1 053.7	1 260.8	1 270.9	82.7	94.6	6.2	6.9	71.0	72.2	1 892.2
February	1 041.9	1 053.5	1 258.0	1 263.5	83.0	69.7	6.2	5.2	70.8	70.4	1 894.9
March	1 036.7	1 032.0	1 253.9	1 251.5	83.9	86.1	6.3	6.4	70.5	70.5	1 897.6
April	1 032.0	1 023.2	1 250.3	1 241.1	84.6	87.0	6.3	6.6	70.3	69.9	1 899.7
May	1 028.1	1 019.3	1 247.6	1 243.3	84.7	85.7	6.4	6.5	70.1	69.9	1 901.8
June	1 025.8	1 031.4	1 246.2	1 245.0	84.0	87.7	6.3	6.6	69.9	70.0	1 904.0
July	1 024.8	1 031.2	1 245.6	1 256.9	82.9	80.5	6.2	6.0	69.7	70.2	1 905.8
August	1 024.1	1 029.6	1 244.7	1 246.8	81.3	78.9	6.1	6.0	69.5	69.5	1 907.6
September	1 022.9	1 014.4	1 242.9	1 242.2	80.2	80.5	6.1	6.1	69.3	69.3	1 909.5
October	1 021.7	1 014.2	1 241.1	1 227.1	79.6	78.3	6.0	6.0	69.1	68.3	1 911.6
November	1 020.8	1 028.3	1 239.3	1 246.9	79.4	82.3	6.0	6.2	68.9	69.5	1 913.8
FEMALES											
November 2013	590.7	585.0	1 072.6	1 077.3	64.9	61.8	5.7	5.4	60.0	60.1	1 894.7
November 2014	594.0	578.7	1 079.3	1 072.0	76.9	78.2	6.6	6.8	60.1	59.8	1 923.8
2015											
November	605.0	607.0	1 113.3	1 112.6	68.6	68.9	5.8	5.8	60.5	60.5	1 951.9
December	606.6	607.3	1 114.6	1 115.2	69.4	69.0	5.9	5.8	60.6	60.6	1 954.2
2016											
January	608.2	601.8	1 114.4	1 115.4	70.3	70.7	5.9	6.0	60.5	60.6	1 957.1
February	608.7	615.3	1 113.1	1 112.4	71.2	71.7	6.0	6.1	60.4	60.4	1 960.1
March	608.6	607.6	1 111.2	1 108.0	72.1	69.0	6.1	5.9	60.3	60.0	1 963.1
April	608.0	609.3	1 109.3	1 113.2	73.0	75.2	6.2	6.3	60.2	60.5	1 965.6
May	606.7	607.3	1 106.9	1 106.6	73.8	74.8	6.2	6.3	60.0	60.0	1 968.1
June	604.9	601.1	1 104.3	1 102.1	74.0	73.2	6.3	6.2	59.8	59.6	1 970.6
July	603.3	601.8	1 102.1	1 104.0	73.5	71.9	6.3	6.1	59.6	59.6	1 972.8
August	602.4	611.4	1 100.6	1 102.1	72.5	75.3	6.2	6.4	59.4	59.6	1 974.9
September	602.0	594.6	1 100.0	1 095.6	71.2	73.9	6.1	6.3	59.2	59.2	1 977.1
October	602.0	597.8	1 100.2	1 093.3	69.7	65.3	6.0	5.6	59.1	58.5	1 979.7
November	602.4	609.1	1 101.2	1 112.1	68.4	67.9	5.9	5.8	59.0	59.5	1 982.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—South Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	526.0	525.5	797.3	797.7	57.5	59.6	6.7	7.0	62.1	62.3	1 375.8
November 2014	536.1	533.9	800.2	799.2	57.9	57.4	6.7	6.7	61.8	61.7	1 388.7
2015											
November	523.7	524.2	805.4	808.8	63.6	62.9	7.3	7.2	62.1	62.3	1 399.3
December	524.2	523.6	807.0	808.1	62.6	61.8	7.2	7.1	62.1	62.2	1 399.7
2016											
January	524.7	524.3	808.1	808.4	62.0	58.8	7.1	6.8	62.1	61.9	1 400.8
February	525.0	525.3	808.9	805.7	61.6	65.8	7.1	7.5	62.1	62.2	1 401.9
March	524.8	528.2	809.4	809.5	61.0	61.7	7.0	7.1	62.1	62.1	1 403.0
April	524.3	524.3	809.6	815.5	60.4	58.9	6.9	6.7	62.0	62.3	1 403.4
May	523.5	521.6	810.0	804.8	59.5	59.0	6.8	6.8	61.9	61.5	1 403.9
June	523.0	519.9	810.5	810.1	58.7	60.8	6.8	7.0	61.9	62.0	1 404.3
July	523.0	525.7	811.1	813.4	58.2	55.1	6.7	6.3	61.9	61.8	1 405.0
August	523.7	524.2	811.8	810.9	58.1	59.3	6.7	6.8	61.9	61.9	1 405.7
September	524.6	523.0	812.8	811.7	58.2	58.5	6.7	6.7	61.9	61.9	1 406.4
October	525.7	524.0	813.7	814.9	58.5	56.3	6.7	6.5	62.0	61.9	1 406.9
November	526.9	530.2	814.9	815.1	58.8	61.2	6.7	7.0	62.1	62.3	1 407.5
MALES											
November 2013	347.4	346.9	429.3	428.6	33.2	33.3	7.2	7.2	68.5	68.5	674.7
November 2014	354.0	353.5	431.4	431.1	30.8	29.6	6.7	6.4	67.9	67.6	681.1
2015											
November	339.0	338.4	425.4	427.5	35.8	35.9	7.8	7.7	67.2	67.5	686.3
December	338.9	337.0	426.3	424.7	35.0	34.0	7.6	7.4	67.2	66.8	686.5
2016											
January	339.1	340.3	426.9	426.4	34.5	33.3	7.5	7.2	67.2	66.9	687.0
February	339.1	340.2	427.4	426.2	34.2	36.4	7.4	7.9	67.1	67.3	687.6
March	338.9	340.5	427.9	429.6	33.9	33.8	7.3	7.3	67.1	67.3	688.2
April	338.3	337.9	428.3	432.0	33.5	32.5	7.2	7.0	67.1	67.5	688.4
May	337.4	336.2	428.5	424.6	32.8	34.7	7.1	7.5	67.0	66.7	688.7
June	336.8	336.3	428.5	426.8	32.1	31.1	7.0	6.8	66.9	66.5	689.0
July	336.7	336.7	428.4	430.8	31.7	31.5	6.9	6.8	66.7	67.1	689.3
August	337.0	338.0	428.3	429.5	31.5	30.7	6.9	6.7	66.7	66.7	689.7
September	337.6	336.2	428.3	426.7	31.7	32.4	6.9	7.1	66.7	66.5	690.0
October	338.3	337.4	428.2	428.7	32.0	30.2	6.9	6.6	66.7	66.5	690.3
November	339.1	341.6	428.4	427.7	32.3	34.8	7.0	7.5	66.7	67.0	690.5
FEMALES											
November 2013	178.7	178.5	367.9	369.1	24.3	26.3	6.2	6.7	55.9	56.4	701.0
November 2014	182.1	180.4	368.8	368.1	27.1	27.7	6.8	7.0	56.0	55.9	707.6
2015											
November	184.7	185.8	380.0	381.3	27.8	27.0	6.8	6.6	57.2	57.3	712.9
December	185.2	186.6	380.7	383.5	27.6	27.9	6.8	6.8	57.2	57.7	713.2
2016											
January	185.6	184.0	381.2	382.0	27.5	25.5	6.7	6.2	57.3	57.1	713.7
February	185.8	185.1	381.5	379.6	27.4	29.4	6.7	7.2	57.2	57.3	714.3
March	185.9	187.7	381.5	380.0	27.1	27.9	6.6	6.8	57.2	57.1	714.8
April	186.0	186.4	381.4	383.5	26.9	26.4	6.6	6.4	57.1	57.3	715.0
May	186.0	185.5	381.5	380.2	26.7	24.3	6.5	6.0	57.1	56.6	715.2
June	186.2	183.6	382.0	383.3	26.6	29.7	6.5	7.2	57.1	57.7	715.4
July	186.3	189.0	382.7	382.5	26.5	23.6	6.5	5.8	57.2	56.8	715.7
August	186.6	186.2	383.5	381.4	26.5	28.6	6.5	7.0	57.3	57.3	716.0
September	187.0	186.8	384.4	385.0	26.5	26.1	6.5	6.3	57.4	57.4	716.3
October	187.4	186.7	385.4	386.1	26.5	26.1	6.4	6.3	57.5	57.5	716.6
November	187.8	188.6	386.5	387.4	26.5	26.4	6.4	6.4	57.6	57.7	717.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Western Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	946.4	943.9	1 329.0	1 326.3	63.0	59.1	4.5	4.3	68.1	67.8	2 044.1
November 2014	958.2	965.9	1 346.9	1 351.3	76.0	73.6	5.3	5.2	68.6	68.7	2 073.6
2015											
November	938.6	933.0	1 350.0	1 344.1	89.1	91.4	6.2	6.4	68.6	68.4	2 098.2
December	933.2	932.2	1 349.2	1 351.9	87.5	89.4	6.1	6.2	68.4	68.6	2 099.7
2016											
January	928.2	928.1	1 348.7	1 350.6	85.4	82.9	6.0	5.8	68.2	68.2	2 102.4
February	924.0	919.8	1 348.6	1 338.6	83.4	84.6	5.8	5.9	68.0	67.6	2 105.1
March	920.8	926.3	1 348.8	1 352.5	82.1	79.6	5.7	5.6	67.9	67.9	2 107.8
April	917.3	918.9	1 348.1	1 351.6	82.0	81.2	5.7	5.7	67.8	67.9	2 108.7
May	912.9	907.2	1 345.9	1 349.5	83.0	84.0	5.8	5.9	67.7	68.0	2 109.5
June	908.1	915.9	1 342.2	1 339.9	84.8	82.5	5.9	5.8	67.6	67.4	2 110.3
July	903.9	901.1	1 338.3	1 340.7	86.9	90.6	6.1	6.3	67.5	67.8	2 112.3
August	900.7	899.9	1 335.0	1 332.6	89.1	90.4	6.3	6.4	67.4	67.3	2 114.3
September	898.9	892.2	1 333.1	1 324.9	91.2	86.5	6.4	6.1	67.3	66.7	2 116.3
October	898.2	896.6	1 332.4	1 333.5	93.2	93.1	6.5	6.5	67.3	67.3	2 118.2
November	898.6	907.7	1 332.7	1 340.9	95.0	98.9	6.7	6.9	67.4	67.9	2 120.1
MALES											
November 2013	633.1	631.9	747.3	747.2	36.2	34.2	4.6	4.4	76.1	75.9	1 029.8
November 2014	643.7	651.5	752.7	755.8	42.2	42.1	5.3	5.3	76.2	76.5	1 042.9
2015											
November	630.9	628.4	749.7	747.9	48.6	43.6	6.1	5.5	75.7	75.1	1 054.1
December	627.0	625.3	747.8	749.0	48.1	49.6	6.0	6.2	75.4	75.7	1 054.8
2016											
January	623.2	621.6	746.2	746.0	47.7	48.5	6.0	6.1	75.2	75.2	1 056.1
February	619.8	615.5	745.0	740.5	47.3	49.2	6.0	6.2	74.9	74.7	1 057.4
March	616.9	625.2	743.8	745.4	46.6	46.4	5.9	5.9	74.7	74.8	1 058.7
April	614.0	609.7	742.2	745.4	45.9	45.0	5.8	5.7	74.4	74.6	1 059.0
May	610.6	613.1	739.6	741.3	45.4	45.8	5.8	5.8	74.1	74.3	1 059.4
June	607.0	607.1	736.4	734.3	45.6	43.0	5.8	5.5	73.8	73.3	1 059.7
July	603.7	602.5	733.3	734.1	46.6	48.0	6.0	6.1	73.5	73.7	1 060.7
August	601.3	600.8	730.8	730.0	48.0	46.6	6.2	6.0	73.4	73.2	1 061.6
September	599.8	596.7	729.3	723.4	49.4	51.6	6.3	6.7	73.3	72.9	1 062.6
October	599.1	598.7	728.5	730.3	50.8	49.4	6.5	6.3	73.3	73.3	1 063.4
November	598.5	603.0	728.6	733.1	51.9	53.2	6.7	6.8	73.4	73.9	1 064.3
FEMALES											
November 2013	313.3	312.0	581.6	579.0	26.8	24.9	4.4	4.1	60.0	59.5	1 014.4
November 2014	314.5	314.4	594.2	595.4	33.8	31.5	5.4	5.0	60.9	60.8	1 030.7
2015											
November	307.7	304.5	600.3	596.2	40.6	47.7	6.3	7.4	61.4	61.7	1 044.1
December	306.2	306.9	601.4	602.9	39.4	39.8	6.1	6.2	61.3	61.5	1 044.9
2016											
January	305.0	306.5	602.5	604.6	37.7	34.4	5.9	5.4	61.2	61.1	1 046.3
February	304.3	304.3	603.6	598.0	36.0	35.4	5.6	5.6	61.1	60.5	1 047.7
March	303.9	301.1	604.9	607.2	35.4	33.2	5.5	5.2	61.1	61.0	1 049.2
April	303.3	309.2	605.9	606.2	36.1	36.1	5.6	5.6	61.2	61.2	1 049.6
May	302.3	294.0	606.3	608.2	37.6	38.1	5.8	5.9	61.3	61.5	1 050.1
June	301.1	308.8	605.9	605.6	39.2	39.6	6.1	6.1	61.4	61.4	1 050.6
July	300.1	298.6	605.1	606.5	40.3	42.7	6.2	6.6	61.4	61.7	1 051.7
August	299.4	299.1	604.3	602.6	41.1	43.7	6.4	6.8	61.3	61.4	1 052.7
September	299.1	295.5	603.9	601.5	41.8	34.9	6.5	5.5	61.3	60.4	1 053.8
October	299.1	297.9	603.9	603.2	42.5	43.6	6.6	6.7	61.3	61.3	1 054.8
November	300.0	304.7	604.1	607.8	43.1	45.7	6.7	7.0	61.3	61.9	1 055.8

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2013	147.2	149.0	229.8	229.3	19.4	19.4	7.8	7.8	59.5	59.4	418.6
November 2014	153.5	153.7	240.3	241.9	17.5	17.8	6.8	6.9	61.3	61.8	420.6
2015											
November	155.5	155.2	239.8	240.7	16.8	17.1	6.5	6.6	60.6	60.9	423.3
December	155.1	153.9	238.8	237.1	17.0	17.3	6.6	6.8	60.4	60.1	423.4
2016											
January	154.8	153.9	238.1	238.3	17.1	16.6	6.7	6.5	60.2	60.2	423.8
February	154.9	155.8	237.6	237.0	17.0	17.6	6.7	6.9	60.0	60.0	424.1
March	155.1	154.7	237.3	237.8	16.8	17.2	6.6	6.7	59.9	60.1	424.4
April	155.2	156.5	237.1	237.8	16.6	15.9	6.5	6.3	59.8	59.8	424.6
May	155.1	154.5	237.0	237.0	16.6	16.4	6.5	6.5	59.7	59.7	424.7
June	154.7	154.4	237.0	236.6	16.6	16.8	6.6	6.6	59.7	59.6	424.9
July	154.0	153.8	237.0	236.0	16.7	15.8	6.6	6.3	59.7	59.2	425.1
August	153.2	153.8	237.2	236.9	16.8	18.5	6.6	7.2	59.7	60.1	425.2
September	152.3	153.6	237.5	239.7	16.7	16.7	6.6	6.5	59.8	60.3	425.4
October	151.3	150.3	237.7	236.3	16.6	15.9	6.5	6.3	59.8	59.3	425.6
November	150.5	149.2	238.0	238.3	16.4	16.2	6.5	6.4	59.8	59.8	425.8
MALES											
November 2013	96.3	97.6	121.2	120.4	11.0	11.0	8.3	8.4	64.0	63.6	206.7
November 2014	101.5	101.5	127.3	128.8	10.6	10.9	7.7	7.8	66.4	67.3	207.6
2015											
November	101.5	101.5	127.8	128.2	9.2	9.6	6.7	7.0	65.5	65.9	209.0
December	101.0	100.0	127.1	125.3	9.5	9.9	6.9	7.3	65.3	64.7	209.1
2016											
January	100.8	100.4	126.7	127.0	9.6	9.6	7.0	7.0	65.1	65.3	209.2
February	100.9	101.8	126.5	125.7	9.5	9.8	7.0	7.3	65.0	64.7	209.4
March	101.1	100.9	126.4	127.5	9.3	9.0	6.9	6.6	64.8	65.1	209.6
April	101.5	102.1	126.4	126.9	9.1	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.8	209.6
May	101.9	100.8	126.4	126.2	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.4	209.7
June	102.1	102.4	126.3	126.0	9.1	9.2	6.7	6.8	64.5	64.4	209.8
July	102.1	102.4	126.3	125.7	9.2	8.9	6.8	6.6	64.6	64.1	209.9
August	102.0	102.4	126.5	126.4	9.3	9.7	6.8	7.1	64.7	64.8	210.0
September	101.8	102.4	126.8	127.6	9.4	9.1	6.9	6.7	64.8	65.1	210.0
October	101.4	100.8	127.1	126.5	9.4	10.0	6.9	7.3	64.9	64.9	210.1
November	101.1	100.3	127.4	127.8	9.4	8.8	6.9	6.4	65.1	65.0	210.2
FEMALES											
November 2013	50.8	51.4	108.6	109.0	8.4	8.4	7.2	7.2	55.2	55.4	211.9
November 2014	51.9	52.3	113.0	113.1	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.8	56.3	56.4	213.0
2015											
November	54.0	53.7	112.0	112.5	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	55.8	56.0	214.3
December	54.1	53.9	111.7	111.8	7.5	7.4	6.3	6.2	55.6	55.6	214.4
2016											
January	54.1	53.6	111.4	111.2	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	55.4	55.1	214.5
February	54.0	54.1	111.1	111.3	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.5	55.3	55.4	214.7
March	53.9	53.8	110.9	110.3	7.5	8.2	6.3	6.9	55.1	55.1	214.9
April	53.7	54.5	110.7	111.0	7.5	7.0	6.4	5.9	55.0	54.9	215.0
May	53.2	53.6	110.6	110.8	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.3	55.0	55.0	215.0
June	52.6	52.0	110.7	110.6	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.4	55.0	55.0	215.1
July	51.9	51.3	110.7	110.4	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.9	54.9	54.5	215.2
August	51.2	51.4	110.7	110.5	7.5	8.7	6.3	7.3	54.9	55.4	215.3
September	50.5	51.2	110.7	112.1	7.3	7.6	6.2	6.3	54.8	55.6	215.4
October	49.9	49.5	110.7	109.9	7.2	5.9	6.1	5.1	54.7	53.7	215.5
November	49.4	48.9	110.6	110.4	7.0	7.4	6.0	6.3	54.6	54.7	215.5

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
November 2013	107.2	131.7	6.3	4.6	75.3	183.3
November 2014	105.8	129.3	5.1	3.8	72.8	184.6
2015						
November	107.2	132.4	5.9	4.3	74.6	185.4
December	106.6	131.7	5.8	4.2	74.2	185.2
2016						
January	106.3	131.4	5.8	4.2	74.0	185.4
February	106.6	131.6	5.8	4.2	74.0	185.5
March	107.1	132.0	5.8	4.2	74.2	185.7
April	107.5	132.6	5.6	4.1	74.3	185.9
May	107.6	133.1	5.3	3.8	74.4	186.1
June	107.6	133.5	5.0	3.6	74.4	186.3
July	107.5	133.9	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.3
August	107.2	134.0	4.9	3.5	74.6	186.3
September	107.1	134.2	5.0	3.6	74.7	186.4
October	107.2	134.5	5.1	3.7	75.0	186.2
November	107.3	134.8	5.2	3.7	75.2	186.1
MALES						
November 2013	64.5	72.9	3.5	4.6	79.9	95.7
November 2014	63.6	70.9	3.1	4.2	76.6	96.7
2015						
November	63.7	72.3	3.1	4.1	77.9	96.8
December	62.9	71.6	3.1	4.2	77.1	96.7
2016						
January	62.4	70.9	3.2	4.3	76.6	96.8
February	62.3	70.7	3.3	4.4	76.3	96.9
March	62.6	70.8	3.3	4.5	76.5	97.0
April	63.0	71.2	3.3	4.4	76.8	97.1
May	63.2	71.8	3.2	4.3	77.2	97.2
June	63.4	72.3	3.2	4.2	77.7	97.3
July	63.5	72.8	3.2	4.2	78.1	97.2
August	63.6	73.0	3.2	4.1	78.4	97.2
September	63.7	73.3	3.2	4.1	78.7	97.1
October	63.8	73.5	3.2	4.1	79.0	97.0
November	64.0	73.6	3.2	4.2	79.2	96.9
FEMALES						
November 2013	42.7	58.8	2.8	4.5	70.3	87.5
November 2014	42.2	58.4	2.0	3.3	68.6	88.0
2015						
November	43.5	60.0	2.8	4.5	71.0	88.6
December	43.7	60.2	2.7	4.3	71.0	88.5
2016						
January	43.9	60.5	2.6	4.2	71.2	88.6
February	44.3	60.9	2.5	4.0	71.5	88.7
March	44.5	61.2	2.4	3.8	71.7	88.7
April	44.5	61.3	2.3	3.6	71.6	88.8
May	44.4	61.3	2.1	3.3	71.3	88.9
June	44.2	61.2	1.9	3.0	70.9	89.0
July	43.9	61.1	1.8	2.8	70.6	89.1
August	43.6	61.0	1.8	2.8	70.4	89.1
September	43.4	61.0	1.8	2.9	70.4	89.2
October	43.3	61.1	1.9	3.0	70.6	89.2
November	43.3	61.1	2.0	3.2	70.8	89.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
November 2013	152.7	210.1	8.3	3.8	71.2	306.6
November 2014	154.4	208.0	10.4	4.8	70.5	310.0
2015						
November	154.0	210.7	11.1	5.0	70.7	313.8
December	154.5	211.0	10.7	4.8	70.6	313.9
2016						
January	154.8	211.2	10.2	4.6	70.4	314.4
February	155.2	211.3	9.6	4.3	70.2	314.9
March	155.7	211.4	9.1	4.1	70.0	315.4
April	156.4	211.9	8.6	3.9	69.9	315.5
May	157.1	212.6	8.2	3.7	70.0	315.6
June	157.5	213.4	8.0	3.6	70.1	315.8
July	157.8	214.1	8.0	3.6	70.2	316.1
August	157.8	214.4	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.4
September	157.9	214.6	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.7
October	157.9	214.7	8.1	3.6	70.3	316.9
November	157.9	214.8	8.3	3.7	70.4	317.0
MALES						
November 2013	89.7	109.9	4.3	3.7	76.3	149.6
November 2014	89.7	106.3	4.9	4.4	73.6	151.2
2015						
November	87.0	106.0	6.4	5.7	73.4	153.0
December	87.3	106.0	6.3	5.6	73.3	153.0
2016						
January	87.6	106.0	5.9	5.3	73.1	153.2
February	88.0	106.1	5.5	4.9	72.8	153.4
March	88.5	106.5	5.0	4.5	72.6	153.6
April	88.9	107.1	4.7	4.2	72.8	153.7
May	89.3	108.0	4.4	3.9	73.1	153.8
June	89.6	108.8	4.3	3.8	73.5	153.8
July	90.0	109.4	4.3	3.8	73.8	154.0
August	90.4	109.7	4.3	3.8	74.0	154.1
September	90.9	109.9	4.4	3.8	74.1	154.3
October	91.3	109.9	4.5	3.9	74.1	154.3
November	91.7	109.9	4.6	4.0	74.1	154.4
FEMALES						
November 2013	63.0	100.2	4.1	3.9	66.4	157.0
November 2014	64.7	101.7	5.5	5.1	67.5	158.8
2015						
November	67.0	104.7	4.7	4.3	68.0	160.8
December	67.2	105.0	4.4	4.0	68.0	160.9
2016						
January	67.2	105.2	4.2	3.9	67.8	161.2
February	67.2	105.1	4.1	3.8	67.7	161.5
March	67.3	105.0	4.0	3.7	67.5	161.7
April	67.6	104.8	3.9	3.6	67.2	161.8
May	67.8	104.7	3.8	3.5	67.0	161.9
June	67.9	104.7	3.8	3.5	66.9	161.9
July	67.7	104.7	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.1
August	67.4	104.7	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.2
September	67.0	104.7	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.4
October	66.6	104.8	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.5
November	66.2	104.9	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.7

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2013	872.8	928.1	1 800.2	58.1	159.1	98.4	256.1	12.4	66.4
November 2014	871.3	929.6	1 798.8	57.7	164.1	126.1	290.0	13.9	67.0
2015									
November	877.5	973.9	1 849.5	59.0	152.3	110.3	261.7	12.4	67.4
December	877.2	976.0	1 849.9	59.0	150.7	108.9	258.7	12.2	67.3
2016									
January	875.8	977.8	1 849.9	58.9	149.9	108.1	257.2	12.2	67.2
February	873.3	979.9	1 850.0	58.8	149.7	108.4	257.7	12.2	67.1
March	870.2	982.3	1 850.7	58.8	149.6	110.2	260.0	12.3	67.1
April	866.6	985.8	1 852.1	58.8	149.9	113.3	264.0	12.5	67.2
May	861.7	990.5	1 853.3	58.8	150.5	116.4	268.2	12.7	67.2
June	854.9	995.6	1 851.9	58.7	151.8	118.5	271.5	12.8	67.3
July	845.2	1 000.6	1 847.1	58.6	153.5	119.0	273.3	12.9	67.2
August	834.4	1 004.7	1 840.8	58.4	155.3	118.0	273.7	13.0	67.0
September	824.3	1 007.4	1 834.0	58.1	157.2	116.3	273.4	13.0	66.7
October	815.3	1 009.0	1 827.3	57.9	159.1	114.7	273.1	13.0	66.4
November	807.6	1 009.1	1 820.9	57.6	161.0	113.2	273.0	13.1	66.2
MALES									
November 2013	525.1	390.0	915.1	57.8	91.0	46.7	137.6	13.1	66.5
November 2014	528.6	395.2	923.9	57.8	99.9	59.4	159.3	14.7	67.8
2015									
November	522.9	416.3	939.2	58.5	94.6	57.0	151.7	13.9	68.0
December	519.2	420.5	939.8	58.5	93.8	57.2	151.0	13.8	67.9
2016									
January	514.8	425.2	940.0	58.5	93.2	56.8	150.0	13.8	67.8
February	510.6	429.6	940.3	58.4	92.8	55.9	148.7	13.7	67.7
March	507.5	433.4	940.9	58.4	92.3	55.2	147.5	13.6	67.6
April	505.5	436.6	942.1	58.4	91.8	55.0	146.9	13.5	67.6
May	503.9	439.2	943.1	58.5	91.7	55.2	146.9	13.5	67.6
June	501.2	441.3	942.5	58.4	92.4	55.6	148.0	13.6	67.6
July	496.9	443.1	940.0	58.3	93.9	55.9	149.8	13.7	67.6
August	491.2	444.8	936.1	58.0	95.8	55.8	151.6	13.9	67.4
September	485.0	446.4	931.4	57.7	97.9	55.3	153.3	14.1	67.2
October	478.9	447.6	926.5	57.4	100.1	54.7	154.8	14.3	67.0
November	472.9	448.5	921.4	57.1	102.2	53.9	156.1	14.5	66.7
FEMALES									
November 2013	347.7	538.1	885.8	58.5	68.2	51.7	119.9	11.9	66.4
November 2014	342.6	534.3	877.0	57.6	64.2	66.7	131.0	13.0	66.2
2015									
November	354.6	557.6	912.2	59.6	57.6	53.3	110.9	10.8	66.8
December	358.0	555.4	913.4	59.6	56.9	51.7	108.6	10.6	66.7
2016									
January	361.0	552.6	913.7	59.6	56.8	51.2	108.0	10.6	66.6
February	362.7	550.3	913.0	59.5	56.9	52.5	109.4	10.7	66.6
March	362.7	548.9	911.6	59.3	57.3	55.0	112.3	11.0	66.6
April	361.0	549.2	910.3	59.2	58.0	58.3	116.3	11.3	66.7
May	357.9	551.3	909.2	59.1	58.8	61.2	120.0	11.7	66.9
June	353.6	554.4	908.0	59.0	59.4	62.9	122.3	11.9	66.9
July	348.3	557.5	905.8	58.8	59.6	63.1	122.7	11.9	66.8
August	343.2	559.8	903.0	58.6	59.5	62.2	121.7	11.9	66.5
September	339.3	561.0	900.3	58.4	59.3	61.0	120.3	11.8	66.2
October	336.4	561.4	897.8	58.2	59.0	60.0	119.0	11.7	65.9
November	334.7	560.7	895.4	58.0	58.8	59.3	118.1	11.7	65.7

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2013	872.0	932.4	1 805.1	58.3	148.5	101.4	252.2	12.3	66.3
November 2014	868.2	934.7	1 807.6	58.0	175.5	124.7	300.8	14.3	67.4
2015									
November	883.8	974.1	1 862.5	59.4	150.4	108.3	258.7	12.2	67.5
December	902.6	966.5	1 856.2	59.3	151.4	108.5	257.4	12.1	68.0
2016									
January	851.7	983.0	1 829.6	58.3	153.5	111.5	264.8	12.6	66.9
February	876.6	975.5	1 849.4	58.8	148.5	108.8	257.0	12.2	67.0
March	867.3	988.9	1 851.9	58.7	147.6	107.0	254.9	12.1	67.0
April	863.5	983.6	1 853.5	58.8	152.6	109.1	260.9	12.4	66.9
May	868.2	993.6	1 861.4	59.1	145.8	115.1	264.4	12.5	67.4
June	865.2	981.4	1 850.4	58.8	156.3	122.7	280.3	13.2	67.5
July	836.9	1 006.6	1 840.8	58.4	150.7	129.0	280.9	13.2	67.4
August	837.4	1 007.3	1 846.9	58.5	157.3	116.1	272.2	12.9	67.1
September	817.1	1 021.4	1 838.2	58.2	156.2	112.7	270.3	12.8	66.7
October	817.1	999.4	1 824.2	57.8	156.6	105.4	260.4	12.5	65.8
November	806.0	1 003.5	1 813.0	57.4	164.9	120.5	284.2	13.6	66.3
MALES									
November 2013	528.1	388.4	916.6	57.9	83.2	50.2	133.4	12.7	66.3
November 2014	531.8	400.1	931.9	58.3	110.1	57.6	167.7	15.2	68.8
2015									
November	522.8	414.6	937.4	58.4	91.8	57.1	148.9	13.7	67.7
December	524.9	416.8	941.8	58.7	94.8	55.4	150.2	13.8	68.1
2016									
January	505.0	428.6	933.7	58.1	96.9	59.8	156.7	14.4	67.9
February	514.8	424.2	939.0	58.3	92.4	55.3	147.7	13.6	67.5
March	507.8	438.4	946.3	58.6	89.5	56.1	145.6	13.3	67.7
April	496.9	440.9	937.8	58.1	92.9	51.9	144.9	13.4	67.1
May	506.8	442.8	949.6	58.9	90.5	56.4	146.9	13.4	68.0
June	509.0	423.8	932.8	57.9	95.0	52.9	147.8	13.7	67.1
July	493.7	451.3	945.0	58.6	91.8	58.4	150.2	13.7	67.9
August	494.3	448.3	942.6	58.4	94.3	59.7	154.0	14.0	67.9
September	484.9	449.6	934.5	57.9	98.6	53.3	151.9	14.0	67.3
October	475.5	442.0	917.5	56.8	99.6	52.4	152.0	14.2	66.2
November	469.6	448.6	918.1	56.9	105.6	54.1	159.7	14.8	66.8
FEMALES									
November 2013	343.9	544.0	887.9	58.6	65.3	51.2	116.6	11.6	66.3
November 2014	336.4	534.6	871.0	57.2	65.5	67.1	132.6	13.2	65.9
2015									
November	361.0	559.5	920.5	60.2	58.6	51.2	109.8	10.7	67.3
December	377.7	549.6	927.4	60.6	56.6	53.1	109.7	10.6	67.8
2016									
January	346.7	554.3	901.0	58.8	56.6	51.7	108.3	10.7	65.8
February	361.8	551.4	913.2	59.5	56.0	53.5	109.6	10.7	66.6
March	359.5	550.5	910.0	59.1	58.1	51.0	109.1	10.7	66.2
April	366.6	542.8	909.3	59.1	59.7	57.2	116.9	11.4	66.7
May	361.4	550.8	912.2	59.3	55.3	58.8	114.0	11.1	66.7
June	356.2	557.6	913.8	59.4	61.3	69.8	131.1	12.5	67.9
July	343.2	555.3	898.5	58.4	58.9	70.6	129.6	12.6	66.8
August	343.2	558.9	902.1	58.5	63.0	56.4	119.4	11.7	66.3
September	332.2	571.8	904.1	58.6	57.6	59.4	117.1	11.5	66.2
October	341.6	557.4	899.0	58.3	57.0	53.0	110.0	10.9	65.4
November	336.4	555.0	891.4	57.8	59.3	66.4	125.7	12.4	65.9

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
November 2013	51.3	601.5	652.9	40.2	28.8	77.4	106.3	14.0	759.1	46.8	863.4	1 622.5
November 2014	53.0	612.0	665.0	40.5	37.6	97.8	135.4	16.9	800.4	48.7	843.2	1 643.6
November 2015	65.1	626.1	691.2	41.7	34.2	81.9	116.2	14.4	807.4	48.7	850.4	1 657.8
November 2016	43.6	656.4	700.0	40.8	35.9	88.7	124.6	15.1	824.6	48.0	892.1	1 716.7
Males												
November 2013	28.2	243.8	272.0	34.3	13.8	41.1	54.9	16.8	326.9	41.2	466.1	793.0
November 2014	26.9	258.1	285.0	36.0	23.7	47.2	70.9	19.9	355.9	45.0	435.5	791.4
November 2015	34.6	258.0	292.6	36.1	19.2	45.2	64.4	18.0	357.0	44.0	454.3	811.4
November 2016	23.8	280.1	303.9	36.2	20.7	38.5	59.1	16.3	363.0	43.3	476.0	839.0
Females												
November 2013	23.1	357.8	380.9	45.9	15.0	36.3	51.3	11.9	432.2	52.1	397.3	829.5
November 2014	26.0	353.9	380.0	44.6	13.9	50.6	64.6	14.5	444.6	52.2	407.7	852.3
November 2015	30.5	368.1	398.6	47.1	15.1	36.7	51.8	11.5	450.4	53.2	396.0	846.4
November 2016	19.8	376.3	396.1	45.1	15.2	50.2	65.5	14.2	461.6	52.6	416.0	877.7
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
November 2013	810.0	317.2	1 127.2	76.4	108.7	12.3	120.9	9.7	1 248.1	84.6	226.6	1 474.7
November 2014	809.2	320.7	1 129.9	76.6	124.2	12.8	137.0	10.8	1 266.9	85.9	208.4	1 475.3
November 2015	812.0	346.4	1 158.4	78.5	105.1	14.6	119.7	9.4	1 278.1	86.6	198.0	1 476.1
November 2016	755.5	344.6	1 100.1	76.3	116.8	18.9	135.6	11.0	1 235.8	85.8	205.3	1 441.0
Males												
November 2013	494.2	139.3	633.5	80.2	61.0	4.6	65.6	9.4	699.1	88.5	90.5	789.6
November 2014	504.4	138.2	642.6	79.7	75.4	5.3	80.6	11.1	723.2	89.8	82.6	805.8
November 2015	487.3	152.8	640.2	80.8	64.0	6.2	70.1	9.9	710.3	89.6	82.3	792.6
November 2016	444.5	163.7	608.2	78.4	75.2	9.9	85.1	12.3	693.2	89.4	82.2	775.5
Females												
November 2013	315.8	177.9	493.7	72.1	47.7	7.6	55.3	10.1	549.1	80.1	136.1	685.2
November 2014	304.8	182.5	487.3	72.8	48.8	7.6	56.4	10.4	543.7	81.2	125.8	669.5
November 2015	324.7	193.6	518.3	75.8	41.1	8.4	49.5	8.7	567.8	83.1	115.7	683.5
November 2016	311.0	180.9	492.0	73.9	41.6	9.0	50.6	9.3	542.6	81.5	123.0	665.6
TOTAL												
Persons												
November 2013	861.4	918.7	1 780.1	57.5	137.5	89.7	227.2	11.3	2 007.3	64.8	1 090.0	3 097.3
November 2014	862.2	932.7	1 794.9	57.5	161.8	110.7	272.4	13.2	2 067.3	66.3	1 051.6	3 118.9
November 2015	877.1	972.6	1 849.7	59.0	139.3	96.5	235.8	11.3	2 085.5	66.5	1 048.4	3 133.9
November 2016	799.1	1 001.0	1 800.1	57.0	152.7	107.6	260.3	12.6	2 060.4	65.2	1 097.3	3 157.7
Males												
November 2013	522.5	383.0	905.5	57.2	74.8	45.7	120.5	11.7	1 026.0	64.8	556.6	1 582.6
November 2014	531.3	396.3	927.6	58.1	99.0	52.5	151.5	14.0	1 079.1	67.6	518.1	1 597.2
November 2015	522.0	410.8	932.7	58.2	83.1	51.4	134.6	12.6	1 067.3	66.5	536.6	1 603.9
November 2016	468.3	443.8	912.0	56.5	95.8	48.4	144.2	13.7	1 056.2	65.4	558.3	1 614.5
Females												
November 2013	338.9	535.7	874.6	57.7	62.7	43.9	106.7	10.9	981.3	64.8	533.4	1 514.7
November 2014	330.9	536.5	867.3	57.0	62.7	58.2	120.9	12.2	988.3	64.9	533.5	1 521.8
November 2015	355.1	561.8	916.9	59.9	56.2	45.1	101.3	9.9	1 018.2	66.6	511.7	1 529.9
November 2016	330.9	557.3	888.1	57.5	56.8	59.2	116.1	11.6	1 004.2	65.1	539.0	1 543.3

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full-time	Looked for part-time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate	Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	14.7	201.4	216.1	39.3	13.7	28.3	42.0	16.3	258.1	46.9	291.8	549.8
Victoria	10.5	177.2	187.7	40.3	8.3	25.1	33.4	15.1	221.1	47.5	244.4	465.5
Queensland	8.4	129.3	137.7	42.0	6.2	14.0	20.1	12.8	157.9	48.1	170.4	328.3
South Australia	*1.9	41.5	43.5	37.8	2.7	7.3	10.0	18.7	53.5	46.5	61.5	115.1
Western Australia	6.1	73.7	79.8	43.9	3.9	10.0	13.9	14.9	93.7	51.6	88.0	181.7
Tasmania	*0.5	14.0	14.4	45.8	*0.6	2.2	2.8	16.4	17.2	54.8	14.2	31.5
Northern Territory	0.7	5.1	5.8	47.5	*0.2	0.3	0.5	7.9	6.3	51.6	5.9	12.2
Australian Capital Territory	*0.8	14.2	15.1	46.1	*0.3	*1.6	1.9	11.0	16.9	51.8	15.8	32.7
Australia	43.6	656.4	700.0	40.8	35.9	88.7	124.6	15.1	824.6	48.0	892.1	1 716.7
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	248.9	100.5	349.4	76.9	35.1	*5.1	40.2	10.3	389.6	85.8	64.6	454.2
Victoria	173.2	83.2	256.3	76.0	28.0	5.9	33.9	11.7	290.2	86.1	46.9	337.2
Queensland	165.8	74.7	240.5	75.4	25.3	*3.9	29.2	10.8	269.8	84.6	49.2	319.0
South Australia	46.7	28.3	75.0	74.1	10.0	*1.8	11.7	13.5	86.8	85.6	14.5	101.3
Western Australia	80.0	44.2	124.2	79.7	13.0	*1.2	14.2	10.2	138.4	88.7	17.5	155.9
Tasmania	16.8	7.4	24.2	71.6	3.2	*0.3	3.5	12.8	27.7	82.0	6.1	33.8
Northern Territory	11.6	3.3	15.0	73.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	6.4	16.0	78.3	4.4	20.4
Australian Capital Territory	12.5	3.0	15.5	81.0	*1.4	*0.4	1.8	10.4	17.3	90.4	1.8	19.2
Australia	755.5	344.6	1 100.1	76.3	116.8	18.9	135.6	11.0	1 235.8	85.8	205.3	1 441.0
TOTAL												
New South Wales	263.6	301.8	565.4	56.3	48.8	33.4	82.2	12.7	647.6	64.5	356.4	1 004.1
Victoria	183.7	260.4	444.0	55.3	36.2	31.0	67.3	13.2	511.3	63.7	291.3	802.6
Queensland	174.2	204.1	378.3	58.4	31.5	17.8	49.3	11.5	427.6	66.1	219.7	647.3
South Australia	48.6	69.9	118.5	54.8	12.7	9.1	21.8	15.5	140.3	64.8	76.1	216.4
Western Australia	86.1	117.9	204.0	60.4	16.9	11.2	28.1	12.1	232.1	68.7	105.5	337.6
Tasmania	17.3	21.3	38.6	59.2	3.9	2.5	6.4	14.1	45.0	68.9	20.3	65.3
Northern Territory	12.3	8.5	20.7	63.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	6.8	22.3	68.4	10.3	32.6
Australian Capital Territory	13.3	17.2	30.6	59.0	1.7	2.0	3.7	10.7	34.2	66.0	17.6	51.9
Australia	799.1	1 001.0	1 800.1	57.0	152.7	107.6	260.3	12.6	2 060.4	65.2	1 097.3	3 157.7

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN OCTOBER 2016

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed part-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force (NILF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Labour force status in November 2016</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	5 994.7	290.5	6 285.2	37.6	6 322.8	86.2	6 409.0
Employed part-time	344.8	2 548.2	2 893.0	36.9	2 929.9	151.2	3 081.2
Employed total	6 339.5	2 838.7	9 178.2	74.5	9 252.7	237.4	9 490.1
Unemployed	41.6	65.0	106.6	308.5	415.1	118.8	533.9
Labour force	6 381.1	2 903.7	9 284.8	383.0	9 667.8	356.3	10 024.0
Not in the labour force (NILF)	83.0	175.8	258.9	140.2	399.1	4 966.7	5 365.8
Total	6 464.1	3 079.5	9 543.7	523.2	10 066.8	5 323.0	15 389.8
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	674.4	288.9	963.3	71.9	1 035.2	754.9	1 790.1
Incoming rotation group	1 051.1	445.7	1 496.8	87.8	1 584.6	878.2	2 462.8
Total	1 725.5	734.6	2 460.0	159.7	2 619.8	1 633.1	4 252.9
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 189.6	3 814.1	12 003.7	682.9	12 686.6	6 956.1	19 642.7

MALES

Matched sample							
Employed full-time	3 911.1	120.6	4 031.8	25.0	4 056.8	46.6	4 103.3
Employed part-time	143.9	738.0	881.9	18.3	900.2	64.3	964.5
Employed total	4 055.0	858.6	4 913.6	43.3	4 957.0	110.9	5 067.9
Unemployed	34.2	27.6	61.8	170.3	232.1	50.4	282.5
Labour force	4 089.2	886.2	4 975.4	213.6	5 189.1	161.3	5 350.3
Not in the labour force (NILF)	48.6	70.7	119.3	59.8	179.1	2 041.1	2 220.2
Total	4 137.8	956.9	5 094.7	273.5	5 368.2	2 202.4	7 570.6
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	411.5	91.1	502.5	42.1	544.7	318.7	863.3
Incoming rotation group	679.5	141.0	820.4	49.7	870.2	362.2	1 232.4
Total	1 091.0	232.0	1 323.0	91.8	1 414.8	680.8	2 095.7
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 228.8	1 188.9	6 417.7	365.3	6 783.0	2 883.2	9 666.2

FEMALES

Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 083.6	169.9	2 253.4	12.6	2 266.0	39.6	2 305.6
Employed part-time	200.9	1 810.2	2 011.1	18.6	2 029.7	86.9	2 116.6
Employed total	2 284.5	1 980.1	4 264.6	31.2	4 295.7	126.5	4 422.2
Unemployed	7.4	37.4	44.8	138.2	183.0	68.5	251.4
Labour force	2 291.9	2 017.5	4 309.4	169.3	4 478.7	195.0	4 673.7
Not in the labour force (NILF)	34.5	105.1	139.6	80.4	220.0	2 925.6	3 145.6
Total	2 326.3	2 122.6	4 448.9	249.7	4 698.6	3 120.6	7 819.2
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	262.9	197.8	460.7	29.8	490.5	436.2	926.8
Incoming rotation group	371.6	304.7	676.3	38.1	714.4	516.1	1 230.5
Total	634.5	502.5	1 137.0	67.9	1 204.9	952.3	2 157.2
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 960.9	2 625.1	5 586.0	317.6	5 903.6	4 072.9	9 976.4

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
November 2013	1 606.5	1 604.9	1 356.2	1 354.8	250.3	250.1
November 2014	1 615.5	1 616.7	1 358.0	1 360.0	257.4	256.7
2015						
November	1 661.2	1 660.9	1 392.5	1 390.5	268.8	270.3
December	1 662.3	1 658.5	1 392.5	1 390.5	269.8	268.0
2016						
January	1 660.9	1 667.8	1 390.2	1 396.1	270.7	271.7
February	1 657.9	1 665.7	1 386.3	1 393.9	271.5	271.8
March	1 654.8	1 651.0	1 382.5	1 380.2	272.3	270.8
April	1 652.6	1 635.3	1 379.5	1 359.7	273.1	275.6
May	1 652.0	1 660.2	1 377.9	1 388.0	274.0	272.2
June	1 653.4	1 655.5	1 378.2	1 381.7	275.2	273.8
July	1 656.4	1 659.2	1 380.0	1 380.0	276.4	279.2
August	1 659.7	1 655.2	1 382.1	1 380.6	277.6	274.7
September	1 662.3	1 658.0	1 383.6	1 376.4	278.7	281.6
October	1 664.6	1 673.7	1 385.0	1 394.9	279.6	278.8
November	1 665.4	1 663.3	1 384.9	1 383.1	280.5	280.2
MALES						
November 2013	980.6	980.8	905.0	904.5	75.6	76.3
November 2014	984.9	988.9	907.9	912.4	77.0	76.4
2015						
November	1 000.7	998.6	919.4	915.9	81.4	82.7
December	1 000.3	1 000.1	918.0	918.8	82.3	81.3
2016						
January	999.2	999.3	915.9	915.3	83.3	83.9
February	997.7	1 003.3	913.5	920.2	84.2	83.1
March	996.4	993.4	911.6	909.3	84.8	84.1
April	995.6	987.2	910.4	898.3	85.2	88.9
May	995.5	1 003.3	909.9	918.1	85.5	85.2
June	996.2	995.7	910.3	912.6	85.8	83.1
July	997.6	995.9	911.4	909.7	86.2	86.2
August	999.2	998.3	912.6	911.9	86.6	86.5
September	1 000.5	998.9	913.5	909.9	87.0	89.0
October	1 001.7	1 007.8	914.3	920.6	87.4	87.3
November	1 002.0	999.6	914.2	912.8	87.8	86.8
FEMALES						
November 2013	625.9	624.1	451.3	450.3	174.6	173.8
November 2014	630.6	627.9	450.1	447.6	180.5	180.3
2015						
November	660.5	662.3	473.1	474.6	187.4	187.7
December	662.0	658.4	474.5	471.7	187.6	186.7
2016						
January	661.7	668.6	474.3	480.8	187.4	187.8
February	660.2	662.5	472.9	473.7	187.4	188.8
March	658.4	657.6	470.9	470.9	187.4	186.7
April	657.0	648.1	469.1	461.4	187.8	186.7
May	656.5	656.8	468.0	469.9	188.5	186.9
June	657.2	659.8	467.9	469.1	189.3	190.7
July	658.8	663.4	468.6	470.4	190.2	193.0
August	660.5	656.9	469.4	468.7	191.0	188.2
September	661.7	659.1	470.0	466.5	191.7	192.6
October	662.9	665.8	470.6	474.3	192.2	191.5
November	663.4	663.7	470.7	470.2	192.7	193.4

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, by State and Territory

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

TREND

November 2013	500.3	394.4	333.7	108.9	190.6	30.2	20.1	28.3	1 606.5
November 2014	505.1	395.7	329.4	110.4	194.6	31.8	19.8	28.7	1 615.5
2015									
November	531.9	409.0	339.6	108.5	191.1	32.0	20.3	28.9	1 661.2
December	533.2	409.7	339.5	108.6	190.2	32.0	20.2	29.0	1 662.3
2016									
January	533.7	409.8	338.5	108.6	189.2	31.8	20.2	29.0	1 660.9
February	533.4	409.4	337.4	108.5	188.3	31.7	20.2	29.0	1 657.9
March	532.2	409.2	336.6	108.5	187.5	31.6	20.3	29.0	1 654.8
April	530.6	409.8	335.8	108.4	187.0	31.6	20.3	29.1	1 652.6
May	529.4	411.4	335.1	108.5	186.5	31.7	20.4	29.1	1 652.0
June	528.9	413.7	334.6	108.6	186.2	31.8	20.4	29.2	1 653.4
July	529.2	416.2	334.5	108.9	186.1	31.9	20.5	29.2	1 656.4
August	529.7	418.2	334.7	109.2	186.3	31.9	20.5	29.3	1 659.7
September	530.2	419.5	335.1	109.4	186.4	31.8	20.5	29.3	1 662.3
October	530.6	420.4	335.6	109.6	186.7	31.7	20.5	29.4	1 664.6
November	530.8	420.6	335.8	109.8	186.9	31.5	20.5	29.4	1 665.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

November 2013	500.3	393.9	333.2	109.3	189.8	30.3	np	np	1 604.9
November 2014	508.2	396.3	325.4	111.0	195.6	32.0	np	np	1 616.7
2015									
November	531.8	408.4	341.2	109.3	189.4	31.7	np	np	1 660.9
December	535.3	406.2	338.5	108.0	189.2	31.8	np	np	1 658.5
2016									
January	535.9	415.3	337.3	108.5	189.2	32.4	np	np	1 667.8
February	535.5	413.2	338.5	109.0	188.8	31.6	np	np	1 665.7
March	530.5	406.1	336.3	108.2	189.4	31.6	np	np	1 651.0
April	526.9	402.7	331.5	108.7	184.8	31.3	np	np	1 635.3
May	530.9	413.5	341.1	108.2	185.2	31.5	np	np	1 660.2
June	530.4	414.4	333.3	108.2	188.4	31.5	np	np	1 655.5
July	528.3	417.8	334.5	109.4	186.3	32.5	np	np	1 659.2
August	526.8	420.6	331.7	109.1	185.6	31.9	np	np	1 655.2
September	531.2	418.9	332.6	108.9	184.8	32.0	np	np	1 658.0
October	533.8	417.2	342.5	111.0	188.0	31.4	np	np	1 673.7
November	529.2	422.2	334.0	109.0	187.4	31.3	np	np	1 663.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2012	863.7	871.1	861.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	12.5	12.5	12.1
November 2013	941.4	928.7	923.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	13.6	13.5	13.1
November 2014	1 040.9	1 048.2	1 077.9	8.4	8.5	8.8	14.7	14.8	14.6
2015									
May	1 054.2	1 055.0	1 032.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.6	14.4	14.1
August	1 052.2	1 042.1	1 021.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 052.8	1 064.9	1 094.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.1
2016									
February	1 062.5	1 053.3	1 040.7	8.4	8.4	8.2	14.2	14.2	14.4
May	1 073.0	1 067.5	1 043.1	8.5	8.4	8.2	14.2	14.2	13.9
August	1 077.8	1 100.1	1 080.9	8.5	8.7	8.6	14.2	14.3	14.2
November	1 076.9	1 059.4	1 088.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	14.2	14.1	14.0
MALES									
November 2012	347.9	350.9	343.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	10.7	10.7	10.3
November 2013	387.0	379.7	374.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	11.8	11.7	11.3
November 2014	438.9	443.3	449.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	12.8	12.9	12.7
2015									
May	437.3	435.6	425.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	12.6	12.4	12.1
August	436.6	431.5	416.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	12.4	12.4	12.5
November	441.5	447.6	453.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	12.3	12.3	12.2
2016									
February	454.0	448.5	444.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	12.4	12.3	12.5
May	464.1	462.5	450.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.2
August	467.4	482.7	466.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
November	464.5	451.2	456.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	12.4	12.3	12.1
FEMALES									
November 2012	515.9	520.2	517.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	14.7	14.7	14.3
November 2013	554.3	549.0	548.3	9.9	9.8	9.9	15.8	15.6	15.1
November 2014	602.0	604.9	628.8	10.6	10.7	11.2	16.9	17.1	16.9
2015									
May	616.9	619.4	607.0	10.7	10.8	10.5	16.9	16.8	16.4
August	615.6	610.7	605.2	10.6	10.5	10.5	16.7	16.6	16.5
November	611.3	617.3	640.9	10.5	10.5	10.9	16.5	16.6	16.4
2016									
February	608.5	604.8	596.1	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.3	16.3	16.5
May	608.9	605.0	592.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.2	16.2	15.8
August	610.4	617.4	613.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	16.2	16.2	16.1
November	612.3	608.2	632.2	10.4	10.3	10.7	16.2	16.2	16.1

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	319.0	320.7	328.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	13.0	13.1	12.9
Victoria	298.7	292.7	300.4	9.1	8.9	9.2	14.9	14.8	14.9
Queensland	202.0	200.1	201.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	14.1	13.9	13.5
South Australia	86.0	82.7	83.7	9.8	9.4	9.6	16.7	16.5	16.2
Western Australia	130.4	128.9	128.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	15.6	15.6	15.0
Tasmania	26.8	26.8	27.7	10.5	10.5	10.9	17.2	16.9	17.1
Northern Territory	6.2	np	6.4	4.4	np	4.5	8.1	np	8.2
Australian Capital Territory	11.8	np	11.8	5.2	np	5.3	9.2	np	9.1
Australia	1 076.9	1 059.4	1 088.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	14.2	14.1	14.0
MALES									
New South Wales	145.2	146.7	146.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	11.6	11.6	11.4
Victoria	120.2	115.8	115.5	6.8	6.6	6.6	12.4	12.1	12.2
Queensland	93.1	90.5	89.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	13.1	12.9	12.4
South Australia	37.9	35.2	34.4	8.2	7.6	7.5	15.2	15.1	14.5
Western Australia	54.6	53.0	51.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	13.2	13.3	12.6
Tasmania	10.6	10.8	11.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	14.5	14.3	14.6
Northern Territory	2.7	np	3.2	3.6	np	4.1	7.7	np	7.9
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	np	4.2	4.4	np	3.7	8.7	np	8.2
<i>Australia</i>	<i>464.5</i>	<i>451.2</i>	<i>456.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	173.8	174.1	182.0	9.4	9.4	9.8	14.6	14.7	14.7
Victoria	178.4	176.9	184.9	11.8	11.7	12.2	17.8	18.0	18.0
Queensland	108.9	109.6	112.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	15.3	15.1	14.7
South Australia	48.1	47.5	49.3	11.7	11.5	11.8	18.4	18.2	18.1
Western Australia	75.8	75.9	77.0	11.6	11.6	11.9	18.3	18.3	17.9
Tasmania	16.2	16.0	16.4	13.7	13.5	13.8	20.3	20.0	19.9
Northern Territory	3.4	np	3.2	5.4	np	5.0	8.6	np	8.5
Australian Capital Territory	6.7	np	7.5	6.1	np	6.8	9.8	np	10.1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>612.3</i>	<i>608.2</i>	<i>632.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

(1) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than November by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

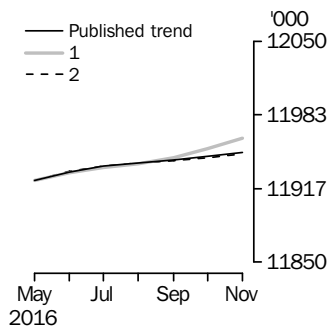
(2) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than November by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

The percentage changes of 0.22% and 2.26% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

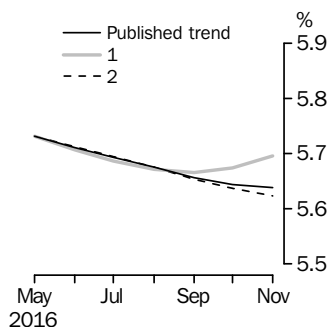
EMPLOYMENT



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:

	Trend as published	(1) 11 965.1 i.e. rises by 0.22%	(2) 11 912.6 i.e. falls by 0.22%
2016			
August	11 939.7	11 939.1	11 940.0
September	11 942.7	11 944.6	11 942.2
October	11 946.2	11 952.6	11 944.8
November	11 949.3	11 962.4	11 947.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:

	Trend as published	(1) 5.7 i.e. rises by 2.26%	(2) 5.5 i.e. falls by 2.26%
2016			
August	5.7	5.7	5.7
September	5.7	5.7	5.7
October	5.6	5.7	5.6
November	5.6	5.7	5.6

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.), a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in a single rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with the operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see What's New in the Labour Force in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues, apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see Information Paper: Implementing the Redesign Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

continued

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the past year being 93%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend (T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \times S \times I$. The contributions of each of these

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

33 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

34 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

35 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

36 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

37 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and other data products that are available free of charge from the ABS website:

- Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide (cat. no. 6103.0)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001)
- Labour force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003)
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)
- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)
- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)
- Information Paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review (cat. no. 6107.0)
- Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0)
- Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6262.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0)
- Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0)
- Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001)

39 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
Emp. to pop. ratio	employment to population ratio
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
											
										Males	Females	Persons
</												

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT			
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.0	12.3	9.3	3.9	6.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.5	13.7	23.6
Part time	'000	10.0	8.7	5.9	2.9	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	9.0	12.9	15.7
Total	'000	18.3	15.2	12.8	5.6	8.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.6	19.1	29.3
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.5	7.9	7.1	3.4	5.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	11.6	9.5	15.2
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.8	5.1	4.2	1.9	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	6.1	7.4	9.6
Total	'000	10.4	9.5	8.4	3.9	6.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	13.1	12.2	18.1
Labour force	'000	18.8	15.7	13.5	6.0	9.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.3	19.7	30.3
Not in labour force	'000	18.3	15.2	14.4	5.9	9.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	18.4	22.2	29.9
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.1	2.6	3.7
Part time	'000	3.9	3.4	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	4.4	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.3	3.6	3.0	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.9	5.2	6.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.8	3.3	5.0
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.4	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	4.1	4.4	5.9
Total	'000	4.7	3.8	3.9	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	5.6	5.5	7.8
Labour force	'000	4.7	3.9	3.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.3	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	6.1	4.9	3.9	1.9	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.1	6.6	9.3
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.8	6.1	6.0	7.7	8.5	7.4	4.9	12.7	3.3	4.7	2.7
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.3	1.7	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	<p>Actively looked for work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; ■ had an interview with an employer for work; ■ answered an advertisement for a job; ■ checked or registered with an employment agency; ■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business; ■ advertised or tendered for work; and ■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc; ■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks; ■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and ■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks); ■ paid and unpaid time 'on call'; ■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and ■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics</i> , 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the

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Employed <i>continued</i>	<p>reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises). ■ Worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers). ■ Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job. ■ Were owner managers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, monthly hours worked in all jobs is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only; ■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and ■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

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Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

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Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	<p>Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full time work; or ■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part time work only; or ■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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